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Pain Acts To Legalize Carrillo

Communist Chief Granted a Passport

MADRID, Feb. 15 (UPI)—Spanish authorities have formally legalized the status of communist party chief Santiago Carrillo by issuing him an identification card and a passport, his ally said today.

Mr. Carrillo, 62, had been in Spain since the end of the Civil War in 1939. Last year, he vainly applied for a passport in Paris and for permission to return home. He traveled clandestinely to Paris where he was arrested in December and charged with leading an illegal party but was released on bail one week later.

Mr. Carrillo's family said the passport was issued yesterday with a validity of 20 days, apparently to allow him to attend official meetings in Brussels.

Communist Party of Spain Mr. Carrillo is the secretary-general. He applied for legal status last week. If it was granted, the court case against Carrillo would, presumably, be closed.

Legalization of the Communist Party and the return of its leaders have been among the most controversial issues in post-war Spain. The government's current willingness to normalize relations with the communists has drawn strong criticism from rightists.

The government, meanwhile, has relaxed the curbs on the press and has maintained the secrecy of investigations into recent activities that claimed the lives of several people.

After a 28-page report was published last week of the activities of the "Anti-Fascist Front" (AFA), the left-wing group had claimed responsibility for the kidnappings of two judges, officials, bombings and other activities.

Government lifted the curbs on the press as the GRAPO group was concerned but also for the attacks on the press and in regard to the "Communist Apostolate Alliance" (CAA), an extreme left group that has been responsible for the deaths of five Communist Party members and a student.

At a news conference last night, Carrillo said the number of arrests and the number of deaths among them most of the alleged leaders and supporters.

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In Memoriam—Lord Avon

Memorial services were held yesterday for the former Sir Anthony Eden, 79, who died on Jan. 14, in London's Westminster Abbey, with leading figures of all political parties attending, notably former Prime Minister Harold Macmillan, 83, and Harold Wilson (above) and Lady Churchill, 91, widow of Sir Winston (at left).



United Press International

EEC Companies Got Best Rate To Pay Fines

LUXEMBOURG, Feb. 15 (Reuters).—Nine European companies convicted of breaking Common Market rules on free competition in 1975 should not have paid their fines in Italian lire to take advantage of exchange-rate changes, the European Court of Justice's advocate general said here today.

He told the court he supported the EEC Commission's view that the fines should have been paid in the national currencies of the companies concerned.

Following procedure laid down in the Common Market treaty, the court expressed the fines in units of account, based on 1969 currency values. The firms, noting that the Italian lire had fallen more than any other European currency, paid the fines in the unit-of-account equivalent in lire, thus effectively cutting the cost by some 45 per cent. The fines totaled 1.6 million U.A. (nearly 92 million).

But Denies Political Prisoners Exist Czech Says Four Rights Activists Held

STOCKHOLM, Feb. 15 (AP).—An assistant foreign minister of Czechoslovakia confirmed yesterday that his country has jailed four signers of a human-rights manifesto, but said, "There are no political prisoners" in Czechoslovakia.

Dusan Spacil said in an interview with a Swedish news agency that the four were jailed for violating Czechoslovak laws.

Mr. Spacil, who is here to meet Swedish officials, denied that dissidents were being persecuted in Czechoslovakia.

"I am here to explain, listen and correct, as we feel that governments should listen to each other instead of a small group of counter-revolutionaries and out-of-date persons who don't represent the people," he said. He said that Prague considers the events surrounding the manifesto, Charter 77, a purely domestic matter. He confirmed that writers Vladimir Havel and Ludvik Vaculik, journalist Jiri Lederer, and Otto Ornest, a former theater manager, were in jail.

"But you should note that no persons have been seized or jailed because of their political opinion, but because they have violated our criminal code," Mr. Spacil said.

The manifesto calls for obser-

vance of human rights guaranteed by the Czechoslovak constitution and the nonbinding Helsinki accords of 1975, which were signed by 35 nations.

"The Helsinki agreement must be seen in its entirety," Mr. Spacil said. "Rules have been set for relations between nations in Europe and they also include human rights. But the document also stresses that every country is entitled to choose its own system and its own laws."

"We won't change our social-

ist system because of pressures from people advocating bourgeois ideas," he said.

[Swedish Foreign Minister Karin Soder told Mr. Spacil today that Sweden remains critical of the Prague government's harassment of political dissidents. United Press International reported.]

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On Mideast Peace Trip

Vance Assures Israel Of U.S. Commitment

JERUSALEM, Feb. 15 (AP).—Secretary of State Cyrus Vance pledged an enduring U.S. commitment to Israel's survival and security tonight as he began a six-day mission to try to set up new peace talks with the Arabs.

At the start, Israel proclaimed its own determination to reach a settlement. Foreign Minister Yigal Allon declared: "It's high time the political momentum should be revived."

In a brief airport arrival ceremony, Mr. Allon said Israel "is not for stagnation on the contrary we are for movement toward peace."

The stop in Israel is the first on a weeklong tour in which Mr. Vance will be mostly preoccupied with the Palestinian question. In talks with Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin and other Israeli leaders tomorrow he intends to explore terms for Israel's dropping its so-far firm resistance to participation by the Palestine Liberation Organization in the negotiations.

Mr. Vance said he came to Israel with "one simple message"—that "the United States is convinced a fundamental underlying principle of our quest for peace is the enduring trust and confidence between our two nations."

"Let there be no question the United States is deeply committed to the survival and security of Israel."

Mr. Vance hopes to persuade Israeli leaders that a new current of "moderation" is moving through the Arab world. At the same time he will emphasize the Carter administration's view that this presents a unique opportunity for a "just and lasting peace."

In an interview with Israeli correspondents in Washington, made public on the eve of the trip, Mr. Vance said he had discussed his mission with the Russians and would report to them after it was completed.

Noting that Moscow is co-chairman with Washington of the Geneva conference, Mr. Vance said the Russians "have a responsibility for seeing that we move toward peace in the area."

The trip is Mr. Vance's first overseas mission as secretary of state. After Israel, he will visit Egypt, Lebanon, Jordan, Saudi Arabia and Syria. He has never visited any of the six countries before, either as a government official or a private citizen.

One of his questions he will pursue with Arab leaders later in the week is whether the PLO council at its meeting next month is likely to revise the provision in its covenant calling for Israel's destruction. Such a move, according to U.S. officials, could open new possibilities for a settlement.

Mr. Vance will begin his talks in Jerusalem at breakfast tomorrow with Mr. Rabin. After a wreath-laying ceremony at Yad Vashem, the memorial to some 6 million Jews murdered in World War II, he will have talks with Mr. Allon and other officials.

A "working lunch" with Mr. Rabin and courtesy calls on President Ephraim Katzir and former Prime Minister Golda Meir follow. Defense Minister

Shimon Peres, who is trying to unseat Mr. Rabin in this month's Labor party election, will have a separate session with Mr. Vance.

Bomb Study Is Asked

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15 (WP).—The White House has asked for a study of the accuracy and military uses of the controversial concussion bombs Israel is seeking to buy from the United States, it has been learned.

President Carter said at his press conference last week that he would decide within a week whether or not to permit the sale, which was approved by President Gerald Ford.

The effect of the study apparently will be to delay a final decision. Secretary of State Vance presumably will be able to tell Israeli and Arab leaders that the sale is under study, rather than anger one side with a decision during his trip.



FOREIGN MINISTERS—Yigal Allon (right) greeting Cyrus Vance at the Ben-Gurion International Airport.

In Dispute Over Officer's Murder Palestinians Seek to Block Any Syrian Attack on Camps

BEIRUT, Feb. 15 (NYT).—Palestinian leaders have sounded an alarm about what they called an imminent attack by Syrian forces against three refugee camps in the southern outskirts of Beirut.

The leaders have been holding constant meetings here while Yasser Arafat, the chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization, has gone to Damascus to meet Syrian Premier Abdul Rahman Khleifawi.

Last night, Mr. Arafat sent an urgent appeal to Syrian President Hafez al-Assad to head off what he described as an onslaught on the camps in which "four women and children will be killed."

Served Ultimatum

According to well-informed sources here, the Syrians, who form the backbone of the Arab peace-keeping force, have served an ultimatum on the Palestinian guerrilla movement to hand over the men responsible for killing a Syrian lieutenant during two days of fighting in and around Sabra, Chatila and Borge Barrage camps last week.

The ultimatum was due to ex-

pire at midnight tonight, but it was extended to allow more time for contacts to avert what is feared to be an imminent major confrontation between the Palestinians and the Syrian troops who have surrounded the three camps. The camps have a total population of about 50,000.

An Arab commission which was appointed last October to assist Lebanese President Elias Sarkis in implementing the peace plan, has been summoned to an emergency meeting tomorrow morning.

The meeting by the four-member body was unexpected because it had announced when it convened last Saturday that it had accomplished its mission successfully. It is formed of the Saudi, Kuwaiti and Egyptian ambassadors here and a Syrian Army colonel.

The Syrians have surrounded the camps with tanks and have mounted snipers on the sand dunes near Beirut's international airport, pointing them down at the Palestinian camps.

According to some sources, the Syrians have brought in from Damascus about 400 soldiers of

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

India Leader's Controversial Son

Sanjay Gandhi to Run for Seat in Parliament

DELHI, Feb. 15 (NYT).—Sanjay Gandhi, the son of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, is to run for Parliament from his home state of Uttar Pradesh, the Congress party announced today.

Sanjay Gandhi, 30, is the youngest son of Mrs. Gandhi. He has been at the center of controversy over alleged rule during the months. He is on the list of 50 names for the Congress party in New Delhi adopted today after a night of discussion. He was apparently a

late inclusion because his name did not figure in a list of possibilities in the last several days.

However, this is considered a comeback. He and his movement were pushed to the background following the defection of Jagjivan Ram, a senior member of Mrs. Gandhi's Cabinet, two weeks ago. Mr. Ram's exit was said to have been primarily caused by Mr. Gandhi's increasing dominance in the party—threatening the position of older leaders.

Exposed to the danger of further defections, Mrs. Gandhi had put the Youth Congress back at the fringe of the party. This thwarted Mr. Gandhi's bid to get nearly half the nominations for 543 seats in the lower house

of Parliament for his Youth Congress.

In today's list for Uttar Pradesh, 57 party members in the previous house have been re-nominated. Along with Mr. Gandhi only a few Youth Congress members have been given seats to contest. This pattern is followed in the lists for other states, too, suggesting that Mrs. Gandhi does not want to risk the elections with untested Youth Congress candidates.

Their share in the national list is estimated to be less than 50 now but the inclusion of Mr. Gandhi and several key leaders from the states would keep up the morale of the Youth Congress.



Sanjay Gandhi

named earlier a relatively unknown candidate for Mr. Gandhi's constituency of 500,000 voters. His

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

In 10-Story Fall at Headquarters Another South African Police Detainee Dies

JOHANNESBURG, Feb. 15 (AP).—A black detainee fell 10 floors to his death from an office at police headquarters in downtown Johannesburg today, the police announced.

They said Mathews Mabiane, the 18th black believed to have died in police custody in less than a year, was apparently trying to escape during questioning. Mr. Mabiane was being held under the Terrorism Act, which allows detention without trial or access to lawyers and family.

A spokesman for the security police said Mr. Mabiane opened a window and climbed through before anyone could stop him.

He ran along the half-meter-wide ledge in what was believed

to be an escape bid, the spokesman said. "A witness saw him stumble and fall after reaching the end of the ledge."

The deaths of at least 17 other blacks in police detention since last March have variously been ascribed by police to suicide attempts, accidents and natural causes. Of the 18 dead, 15 were being held for political reasons.

Police Minister James Kruger recently said in Parliament that members of the African National Council had been ordered by the South African Communist party to commit suicide if detained rather than undergo questioning.

However, groups including the Roman Catholic Church have accused the police of brutality

and torture in connection with the deaths.

In reaction to another Catholic Church position, the government said today it would revoke the accreditation of four Catholic schools in Johannesburg and Pretoria if they continue to admit black students.

S.G.J. van Niekerk, the administrator of Transvaal Province, said that steps toward "de-registering" the schools would start this week if black, Asian and colored (mixed race) pupils were not expelled.

A Year After He Took Power

Nigeria's Reluctant Leader
Gaining Respect and Support

By John Darnton

LAGOS, Feb. 15 (NYT).—A year after he became a reluctant head of state, Lt. Gen. Olusegun Obasanjo has brought a measure of stability to Nigeria and won support from a nation traumatized by the assassination of an inspirational leader.

Gen. Obasanjo is not as charismatic as Gen. Murtala Mohammed, who was shot and killed in an abortive army uprising Feb. 13 last year, and whose memory, grown to almost mythic proportions, is being honored this week at church services throughout the country.

But by carefully adhering to the slain leader's program of "dynamic change"—and especially by following a timetable to return the country to civilian rule by 1979—he has managed to carve out a position of leadership over this highly complex nation of 80 million people that includes 250 ethnic and linguistic groups.

Consensus Needed

Like his predecessor, whom he served as a chief of staff, Gen. Obasanjo has had to rely on forging a consensus among the ruling 23-member Supreme Military Council. But unlike Gen. Mohammed, who came from the Hausaland north, long dominant in Nigerian politics and the armed forces, the current head of state is a member of the vast Yoruba group in the south.

Western analysts, who tend to examine everything in Nigeria in terms of tribal affiliations, often assert that he has managed to stay in power for a year only because the north has been unable to unite behind a single figure in the army.

But highly placed Nigerians say the young officers now running the country share a determination to shake Nigeria from the drift and corruption that characterized the last years of the regime of Gen. Yakubu Gowon, who was overthrown in July, 1976.

The highly placed Nigerians say

the government, if not the country, is moving away from the ethnic animosities of the middle 1960s that led to violent political elections, two coups, massacres of the tribesmen and the civil war from 1967 to 1970 over Biafran secession.

Policy Set by Gowon

Even among the Ibos to the east, Gen. Mohammed is now a figure of some respect. This is because he continued a Gowon policy of no retaliation against the losing side. Gen. Obasanjo, a 39-year-old engineering officer and himself a wartime divisional commander, has followed through on that policy.

Gen. Obasanjo has appeared more self-confident in public, and he has improved a speaking style that was noticeably wooden. Although he is still shadowed by an armored car and several cars carrying troops in battle dress, his bearing is more casual and the soldiers less jittery.

His many appearances during the just-ended second World Black and African Festival of Arts and Culture have added to his visibility. And his warm reception for Andrew Young, the chief U.S. representative at the United Nations, who visited here last week, indicates he is willing to be publicly associated with a policy shift away from the anti-Americanism that began under the Mohammed regime and reached a peak after his death.

Right-Wing Conspiracy

For months after the assassination the nation was plunged into a crisis of self-doubt, and the government seemed paralyzed. The indecision stemmed, no doubt, from an uncertainty over the extent of the right-wing army conspiracy by officers of a minority tribe.

After two waves of executions of plotters last spring, the Obasanjo regime began to make good on its pledge of continuity by enacting measures born in



Gen. Olusegun Obasanjo

"the amazing 201 days" of Gen. Mohammed.

It enlarged the number of states from 12 to 19, a move that increased the power of the federal capital in the center of the country, away from the power bases of the three major ethnic groups. And in September it pressed ahead with universal primary education.

Most of all, the military government stuck to its pledge to prepare for civilian rule by releasing the draft of a new constitution, appointing an electoral commission and, in December, holding elections for local government councils.

There were also programs that bore the stamp of the new government—an attempt, not yet successful, to control a 40 per cent inflation rate with reduced government spending and price and rent controls, an effort to encourage agriculture with home gardens and an investigation of inadequate hospital care.

Commemorating the anniversary of Gen. Mohammed's death, the government produced a bank note bearing his portrait, the first of any Nigerian leader to appear on the currency. At the same time, it was announced that his picture would come down in government offices. Only that of Gen. Obasanjo will be hung.

Ireland Limits
Fishing Boats
Off Its CoastOthers in EEC Irked
By Unilateral Move

By David Haworth

BRUSSELS, Feb. 15 (UPI).—Ireland defied its partners in the European Economic Community today by declaring a national offshore fishing zone from which boats longer than 23 meters will be banned as of March 1.

The Irish move, announced at a meeting here of the nine-EEC nations' agriculture ministers, involves the creation of a fishing zone that is 50 miles wide off most of Ireland's shores but extends 100 miles out in some coastal areas.

Since the French, West Germans, Dutch, Belgians and British have long fished in these waters with boats larger than those to be permitted under Ireland's new regulation, today's initiative was badly received by many of the farm ministers.

For consistency's sake, the three or four Irish fishing vessels that are longer than 23 meters will also be forbidden to fish in the area designated by Dublin, an Irish official told journalists after the meeting.

Commissioner's Warning

But Finn Olaf Gundelach, the EEC's agriculture commissioner, said: "National measures such as these run the risk of provoking a confrontation between member states." He warned that Ireland's action could be followed by a proliferation of independent fish-conservation measures among other Common Market countries.

The West German agricultural minister said: "If the Irish government takes any measures which discriminate against other member states, it will certainly take action to protect its traditional rights."

Ireland was accused by the Dutch agriculture minister of "nationalism" in a very abusive word to use in the EEC context. The minister from The Hague added that if other EEC states took unilateral measures, the Netherlands would be forced to follow suit.

For their part, the Irish pointed out that smaller vessels of all countries will be able to continue to fish in the area and that the limits they have imposed are essentially temporary, valid only until an EEC-wide fishing code is negotiated.

But it is no secret that an early general election is likely in the Irish Republic, and the fishing restrictions are seen here as electoral pump-priming by the Dublin administration.

In another development today, the agriculture ministers approved a policy package covering net mesh sizes plus the preservation of herring stocks in the North Sea and those in the waters to the southeast of Ireland, where herring fishing is to be banned for the rest of the year.

Mandate for Soviet Talks

An agreement on these issues was reached quickly, after Commissioner Gundelach insisted that it was necessary to give him a proper mandate for his negotiations tomorrow with the Soviet Union about fishing in the North Sea.

The negotiations will be the first the Russians will have had with the Common Market, from which they have withheld diplomatic recognition during its 20-year existence.

Alexander Lukov, the Soviet minister for fish resources, will be in Dublin with David Owen, a junior minister in the British Foreign Office, who will represent the EEC Council of Ministers. For face-saving reasons, the Soviet Union is pretending to negotiate only with Britain, rather than with the EEC as such.

Because Common Market trawlers have a continuing interest in taking catches in the Baltic and Barents Seas, the EEC's goal in the talks will be to arrange a trade-off with the Russians, who wish their vessels to have continued access to the North Sea fishing grounds.

Amalrik Urges
Carter Be Firm
On Dissidents

THE HAGUE, Feb. 15 (UPI).—Calling Moscow's intensified crackdown on dissidents a test of U.S. firmness that could develop into "another Cuban crisis," the exiled Soviet historian Andrei Amalrik said today he had telegrammed President Carter to stand firm on human rights issues.

"They are testing your firmness as a President," said the 125-word telegram Mr. Amalrik released to reporters.

The message, sent yesterday, called on Mr. Carter and other Western leaders to exert "combined pressure" on the Kremlin to release dissidents Yuri Orlov and Alexander Ginsburg, detained in the last two weeks.

Mr. Amalrik said this would "show the Soviet Union that you are able to stand your ground." But he told Mr. Carter that a soft line on the rights issue "under the pretext" of protecting other dissidents or U.S. hopes for an early strategic arms limitation accord could be dangerous.

"Soviet leaders will no longer consider you as a serious opponent. The case of human rights in Eastern Europe might develop into another Cuban crisis" where President John Kennedy "showed his strength and won."



Danish Premier Anker Jorgensen and his wife, Ingrid, voting in Copenhagen in yesterday's election.

Turnout Reported to Be High
As Danes Elect a Parliament

COPENHAGEN, Feb. 15 (UPI).

—Danes voted for a new parliament today with Premier Anker Jorgensen hoping for a sufficient mandate to permit his Social Democrats to form a majority government.

Voter turnout was reported to be higher than in 1975, when the rate was 82.2 per cent.

Mr. Jorgensen, 54, has headed a minority government since January, 1975, with his party now holding 53 seats in the 179-man parliament. Since 1975 the country's unemployment rate has grown to 8.1 per cent and the 1976 trade deficit was \$3.3 billion.

For their part, the Irish pointed out that smaller vessels of all countries will be able to continue to fish in the area and that the limits they have imposed are essentially temporary, valid only until an EEC-wide fishing code is negotiated.

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Amalrik Urges Carter Be Firm On Dissidents

Former Vice-President

Egyptian Parliament Expels
Critics of Sadat's Riot Laws

By Thomas W. Lippman

CAIRO, Feb. 15 (WP).—Kamal Eddin Hussein, a vice-president under Gamal Abdel Nasser, was expelled from parliament yesterday for his vigorous criticism of the country's new anti-riot laws.

Mr. Hussein was virtually the only prominent figure in Egypt to take a strong public stand against the new laws, which were drafted by President Anwar Sadat after the food-price riots last month.

The People's Assembly, of which Mr. Hussein was an independent member, voted 281 to 28 to approve the recommendation of a committee that he be ousted for "aggression on the Constitution and the President at a time of crisis and sedition."

Open Letter to Sadat

Mr. Hussein, 55, criticized the new laws in an open letter to Mr. Sadat that was published in the mass-circulation newspaper Al-Akhbar just before the laws were overwhelmingly approved in a referendum.

In his letter, Mr. Hussein described the new measures, which make such activities as strikes and demonstrations subject to life imprisonment with hard labor, as an "insult to the intelligence of the Egyptian people."

He told Mr. Sadat that the riots, for which the government blamed Communist groups, were actually the result of "your government's shortsightedness and the foolish policy of former governments." He called the referendum plan unconstitutional and cursed "those who defy their nation's will or trespass on the people's dignity."

Anger in Parliament

For those sentiments he was censured in parliament, where members described his letter as insulting, outrageous and a "libel against the President of the republic."

Even Egyptians who disapproved of the new laws and regard the referendum on them—in which more than 90 per cent of the voters were said to have supported the government—as a farce, thought that Mr. Hussein had gone too far in the language, if not the substance, of his letter.

Some were particularly rankled by the parallel between Mr. Sadat's actions and the events of Feb. 4, 1942, when the British ambassador to Egypt placed troops around the royal palace and forced the king to accept the British choice for the prime minister.

Mr. Hussein was a military academy comrade of Mr. Nasser, and of Mr. Sadat, in the 1930s. Later he was one of the first Egyptian volunteers in the Arab-Israeli war of 1948. He worked closely with Mr. Nasser in planning the 1952 coup that overthrew the monarchy, and later served in various Cabinet posts as vice-president until 1964, when he fell out with Mr. Nasser's leftist policies.

Kicked Last Fall

He was out of the public eye for many years until his election to the People's Assembly last fall.

Oil Dispute Cited As Shah Cancels UN Food Parley

TEHRAN, Feb. 15 (UPI).—Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi has called off a major UN meeting on agriculture scheduled here in April and conference sources said he took the action because of his dispute with Saudi Arabia over the price of oil.

Conference officials in Rome and the sources here confirmed that the scheduled April 4-8 meeting of the preparatory commissions of the International Fund for Agricultural Development had been called off.

The meeting was to have been led by Abdel Mohsen Sadeq, Saudi Arabian ambassador to the UN Food and Agriculture Organization in Rome and the only current candidate for president of IFAD.

The conference sources said the Shah's action was mainly based on Saudi Arabia's refusal to go along with Iranian demands on oil prices at the December meeting of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries. He was also said to be dissatisfied with having a Saudi Arabian chair the meeting.

Saudi Arabia held out for a 5-per-cent increase in oil prices while Iran, who wanted as much as 15 per cent. The dispute resulted in the two-tiered oil price system now prevailing in OPEC.

West German Fraud Laid to Hare Krishna

FRANKFURT, Feb. 15 (AP).—The Frankfurt prosecutor yesterday charged 15 Hare Krishna monks with defrauding thousands of West Germans who in 1974 donated \$1 million to feed hungry children in India. The prosecutor's office said only \$4,500 reached the needy while the bulk of the fund financed the upkeep of the Hare Krishna sect, whose 76 West German monks reside in a "Varnas" mountain estate.

The prosecutor also charged the leader of the group and his closest aides with other violations, including embezzlement, child abduction, violating the secrecy of the mail and illegal possession of firearms. The sect allegedly abducted a 17-year-old student and a 2-year-old girl.

West German Fraud Laid to Hare Krishna

Rhodesian Defense Budget
Is Set at Record \$158 Million

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, Feb. 15

(AP).—Rhodesia's defense bill was increased today to a record \$158 million a year—slightly less than a fifth of the national budget—as security forces reported 15 more deaths in the four-year-old guerrilla war.

Revised estimates increasing defense, police and the Prime Minister's security-linked "special services" spending to June this year were presented for approval on the opening day of Parliament. The assembly's main preoccupation this year will be to dismantle racial laws and pave the way for black rule in 24 months.

The defense budget—covering army and air force—has been raised by \$23.5 million to meet the costs of the escalating war waged by black nationalist guerrillas.

The revised estimates mean that defense tops education for blacks and whites, once the highest single item in the budget. The police budget is now up by \$5.4 million to \$76.4 million—a reflection of the increased

mobilization in the last six months that has drafted hundreds of whites into both the police and the armed forces.

Three Days' Toll

At the same time, security-force headquarters disclosed that a black militia man, four guerrillas and 10 black civilians have been slain in the last three days in the operational areas.

Three of the civilians were killed by security forces "assisting and running with terrorist gangs," a communiqué said. Six others were killed by government troops "breaking a curfew in the operational area at night."

Another black man was slain by a government patrol "attempting to cross the border into Mozambique at night in an operational area."

Unprovoked Attack

Security chiefs also claimed that the remote southeastern border post of Vila Salazar had been "subjected to two heavy and unprovoked rocket and mortar attacks from Mozambique," the country from which guerrillas fighting the war launch most offensives into Rhodesia.

Security chiefs said that there was "slight damage" to deserted buildings at the police post, now a military stronghold of machine-gun positions and sand-bag bunkers. There were no Rhodesian casualties, the communiqué said, and troops returned the fire.

As the conflict continued in this former British colony, Prime Minister Ian Smith announced that a new national manpower board would soon be set up to ease the military commitments of men who are called up from offices, shops and farms several times a year.

Britain Drops
Opposition to
Cheap Skytrain

LONDON, Feb. 15 (Reuters).

—The British government has given up its court battle to stop privately run Laker Airways from flying a cut-price, no-frills service across the North Atlantic in competition with major airlines.

The government decision was announced in the House of Commons yesterday by Trade Secretary Edmund Dell, who said that he would no longer pursue the case against the proposed "skytrain" service.

U.S. authorities must now rule on the service.

Britain's Civil Aviation Department granted a license for the skytrain in 1972. The British government subsequently withdrew its authorization in the interests of reducing airline capacity in a depressed market.

Pole Given 4 Years
In Vienna Hijacking

VIENNA, Feb. 15 (AP).

—A 20-year-old Pole who hijacked a Polish airliner with a dummy hand grenade made of rye bread and ordered the pilot to land at Vienna last November, was sentenced to a four-year prison term here today.

Judge Kurt Wachsmann said Andrej Jaroslav Karasinski would not be expelled from Austria.

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Capitol Probe, Carter Stand, Industry View

The Auto-Pollution Issue in the U.S.

By William K. Stevens

DETROIT, Feb. 15 (NYT).—As Leonard Woodcock tells it, the question came up in a conversation he had with Jimmy Carter some time before the President's inauguration. Mr. Carter and the head of the United Automobile Workers were talking about whether the American auto companies could meet tougher pollution-control standards for cars more rapidly than they had been doing.

"Leonard," Mr. Carter asked, "why can't they do it? Volvo did it."

That question, with all its implications, is one of many on the subject of auto-exhaust fumes that are being asked afresh in Detroit and Washington. Among them, as Congress holds hearings on the subject, are the following:

- How far has the cleanup of automobile emissions progressed since the Clean Air Act was passed in 1970?
- How much further is it necessary to go to protect the public health?
- Is the technology available to get there?
- If not, when will it be?
- What will it cost, in consumer dollars and possible sacrifice of fuel economy?

What Volvo has done provides a technological focus for the debate. The Swedish automaker last fall began selling in California cars that are equipped with an advanced exhaust-cleaning device called a "three-way catalyst." It is enabling the cars—at least until it has been used for 15,000 miles, when it must be replaced—to

meet the stringent federal emissions standards that will apply next fall to all new cars sold in the United States.

The American automakers are trying to develop their own versions. But although the General Motors Corp. and the Ford Motor Co. plan to install three-way catalysts on a few cars next fall, the device is not yet proved in practice. So the Big Four all say flatly that they cannot meet next fall's new standards and are preparing to sell "illegal" cars then.

What to do about this is the most immediate issue facing Congress. It is considered virtually certain that some reprieve, perhaps a year, will be granted, although there is sentiment in Washington for imposing fines on the companies for the delay.

Longer-Range Question
A one-year freeze, however, would not answer the longer-range question of what the "final" emissions standards should be and on what schedule they should be imposed. The Environmental Protection Agency says that 1977-model cars, when properly maintained and adjusted, reduce emissions of carbon monoxide and unburned hydrocarbons by 85 per cent. Those are the three major automotive pollutants. The question is how much further to go in controlling them, and how fast.

That, in turn, is likely to be weighed against how much it will cost to go the rest of the way in controlling pollution from automobiles, compared with the cost of controlling from factories, refineries and other stationary sources.

In this regard, for example, an interagency federal study estimated last year that reducing auto emissions of oxides of nitrogen from 2 grams per mile (the standard in effect this year) to 1 gram would be three times as costly, in terms of benefits received, than controls on stationary sources.

Mr. Woodcock has emerged as a potentially pivotal figure this time around. He is a close ally of Mr. Carter. He has obvious connections with the auto industry. He has been spending much of his time during the waning months of his presidency of the UAW—he is retiring this year—by working on the auto-emissions problem. And he is said to have better credibility on Capitol Hill than his counterparts.

An Early Witness
Mr. Woodcock is scheduled to be one of the first witnesses before Sen. Edmund Muskie's Environmental Pollution subcommittee

when it opens hearings tomorrow on proposed amendments to the Clean Air Act.

In his testimony, Mr. Woodcock is expected to propose a tougher emissions-control schedule than is favored by the auto companies, whose representatives are also scheduled to testify tomorrow, but a more relaxed one than is backed by Sen. Muskie. The union leader is expected to say that there has been encouraging progress in development of the three-way catalyst, but that it will not be ready for several years.

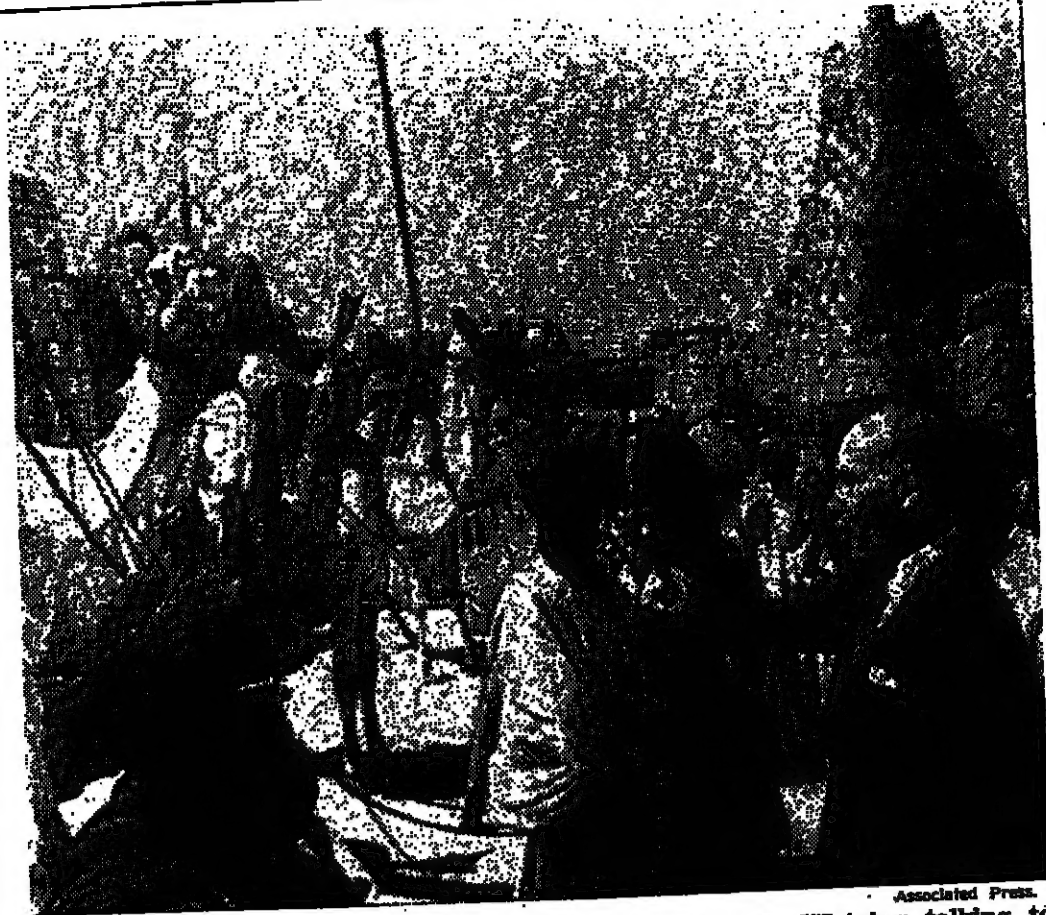
Mr. Carter's interest in this catalyst appears not to have flagged. Last Friday, Mr. Woodcock and the chairman of the four auto companies met with him on the emissions question. After the meeting, Mr. Woodcock told that the President made it clear that he was expecting the auto companies to "put their best foot forward" in trying to perfect the three-way catalyst. But, according to Mr. Woodcock, Mr. Carter said he did not want improved air quality at the expense of fuel economy and auto-industry jobs.

The auto industry has been arguing that the increasing cost of pollution control will discourage car buyers and depress car sales. In the case of the three-way catalyst, however, General Motors estimates that it would cost the consumer \$70 to \$110. Some industry critics argue that this is not prohibitive.

Fuel Economy
The industry also argues that fuel economy suffers when technology is pushed too fast. The reason given is that the shorter the development time, the greater the margin of safety that has to be built into control devices. This, it is said, leads to the use of more gasoline.

The effect on fuel economy of the three-way catalyst is uncertain. But Dr. David Reagon, dean of engineering at the University of Michigan, and Mr. Woodcock's technical adviser, has estimated that a reduction of nitrogen oxide by 1 gram per mile, using the three-way catalyst, would cost \$5 to 10 per cent in gasoline mileage.

The catalyst works much like the catalytic converters that have been installed in most new American cars since the fall of 1975. That is, exhaust fumes pass through a flat, pan-like container full of a chemical "catalyst." The catalyst speeds up chemical reactions and reduces the fumes to gases that are harmless to health.



TOURING TIMBUKTU—French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing talking to camel riders in famed city in Mali yesterday in front of the Sankoré Mosque.

Israelis Agree On Wage, Price And Tax Freeze

TEL AVIV, Feb. 15 (Reuters).—The government and Israel's labor unions signed an agreement yesterday to freeze wages, prices and taxes until June 30 in an attempt to halt inflation and calm growing labor unrest.

Inflation last year ran nearly as high as 40 per cent.

The agreement was at once attacked by the opposition right-of-center Likud bloc and by the private manufacturers' association.

They called it an election stunt. —Israel will vote in a general election on May 17—and said it would be impossible to implement the deal through emergency defense regulations, Finance Ministry sources said.

The government intends to seek the approval of the Knesset (parliament) for the agreement, but should that fail—the ruling Labor party is in a minority in the house—it intends to implement the deal through emergency defense regulations, Finance Ministry sources said.

Richter Scale Altered, 'Devaluing' The San Francisco Quake of 1906

PASADENA, Calif., Feb. 15 (AP).—The 40-year-old Richter scale for measuring ground motion in an earthquake has been revised, changing the ratings of some of history's major earthquakes.

For example, the 1906 quake in Chile is now rated as having released 62 times as much energy as formerly believed. The San Francisco earthquake of 1906 has been scaled downward.

Modification of the Richter scale was announced yesterday. For the first time, a few quakes now register above 9 on the scale.

The revision was made because of new instruments and theories that more accurately record and explain energy released by the major quakes.

The new rating scale, announced by Dr. Hiroo Kanamori, Caltech geophysics professor, revises the Alaska quake of 1964 from 8.4 to 8.3 and the 1960 Chilean quake from 8.3 to 8.2.

Previously, no quake had been rated above 8.9 on the scale devised by Dr. Charles Richter in 1935. The new system changes how the higher magnitudes are computed. Every increase of one number signifies a tenfold increase in magnitude. Thus a reading of 7.5 reflects a quake 10 times stronger than one of 6.5.

The 1906 San Francisco quake—previously estimated at 8.3—has been assigned a magnitude of 7.5.

Police in Rome Seize Kidnapper Tied to Rightists

ROME, Feb. 15 (AP).—The police captured Renato Vallanzasca, Italy's most wanted criminal, today in a raid on an apartment that was "stocked with every type of weapon and explosive," authorities reported. No one was hurt in the raid.

Vallanzasca, 27, was wanted on charges of kidnapping, robbery and murder, including the killing of at least four policemen in the last year.

It was the second major arrest in Rome in three days. Sunday, the police seized Pierluigi Contini, a right-winger charged with investigating neo-Fascist terrorists.

The police said that in Contini's apartment they found \$11,000 of the \$23-million ransom for the release of Emanuele Trapani, the 16-year-old daughter of a cosmetics executive. But the girl, who was released Jan. 22 after 40 days of captivity, said she had been held prisoner by Vallanzasca.

The police said this indicated links between criminals and right-wing extremists and Interior Minister Francesco Cossiga said Vallanzasca's arrest "can help shed light on the darkest episodes of political subversion."

U.S. Aide Warns Of Tough Means To Save Energy

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15 (NYT).—John O'Leary, the federal energy administrator, has declared that the Carter administration's energy policy would call for higher prices, less comfort at home and "some way to take some of the fat out of the driving habits in this country."

"The 65-degree home will become a feature of the future," he said.

Mr. O'Leary left open the possibility of an increase in the federal gasoline tax, now 4 cents a gallon. He said that increases in gasoline prices in the last three years had slowed consumption, a point disputed by politicians opposed to a higher tax.

In a television interview along with Richard Dunham, chairman of the Federal Power Commission, Mr. O'Leary ruled out gasoline rationing "unless we are faced with a massive interruption of supply."

But he said that industrial use of gas, particularly as a boiler fuel, should be phased out within 10 years. Asked if he was talking about a tax on natural gas at the well and an additional tax on the use of gas as a boiler fuel, Mr. O'Leary replied: "We may well have to tax them."

He also said that there was the possibility of direct federal orders to compel switching to coal or electricity.

Assad Visits Romania
BUCHAREST, Feb. 15 (UPI).—President Hafes al-Assad of Syria arrived today for talks with President Nicolae Ceausescu.

Waldheim Plea Reopens Parley On Disarmament

GENEVA, Feb. 15 (AP).—The Geneva disarmament conference's spring session opened today. UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim urged the 30 member nations to make a new effort toward halting the arms race, which he estimated is annually absorbing \$350 billion.

The U.S. delegation's acting chief, Leon Sloss, reaffirmed President Carter's call for a complete halt to all nuclear testing. The Soviet Union noted a "deepening" of East-West détente but made it clear that Moscow was maintaining its position that a comprehensive ban would require the participation of China and France, nations that are not taking part in the Geneva conference.

There was no direct Soviet response at the meeting to President Carter's statements advocating a "ban" and complete ban on nuclear testing.

Mr. Sloss said Mr. Carter hoped that the Geneva meeting this year would produce realistic proposals to advance the course of arms control, including the "very complicated" field of chemical weapons.

The Soviet Union's V. I. Likhachev noted that the UN General Assembly last year made a new appeal, in a move initiated by Moscow, for a complete nuclear-test ban. He said that it was now up to the other nuclear powers to respond. Later, Mr. Likhachev told newsmen that Mr. Carter's proposal was a "healthy sign" but the Russians were "waiting for deeds" to follow up the U.S. words.

25 Million Denounce 'Gang of 4'

HONG KONG, Feb. 15 (UPI).—Since the downfall of the so-called "Gang of Four" in China in October, 25 million persons have attended more than 50,000 meetings to denounce them, the Chinese news agency reported today.

"The people of the capital had a fierce hatred for them," the agency said in reference to Chiang Ching, Yao Wen-yuan, Chang Chun-chiao and Wang Hung-wen. "But their pent-up indignation did not find its vent until the gang was overthrown," it said.

The four were accused of crimes ranging from attempting to usurp state and Communist party leadership to opposing Chiang's husband, Mao Tse-tung.

More than 50,000 criticism and denunciation meetings have been held in recent months, with a total attendance of over 25 million," it said.

Assad Visits Romania
BUCHAREST, Feb. 15 (UPI).—President Hafes al-Assad of Syria arrived today for talks with President Nicolae Ceausescu.

Issues Not Lacking

U.S. Lobby Common Cause Confident About Survival

By Linda Charlton

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15 (NYT).—Sometimes an organization just gets lucky. In the early summer of 1973, Common Cause sent out a national mailing piece whose envelope was stamped with the words "For Sale: The U.S. Government" in bold letters. Some members were distressed, others were outraged—but not long afterward, the Watergate scandal went public.

Whether through coincidence or prescience or a combination of these, Common Cause was onto an issue whose time had come, and its membership in the next months rose to a record high of 320,000. Now it appears to have stabilized at about 250,000 members, each of whom pays at least \$15 a year in non-tax-deductible dues and most of whom pay a lot more.

About 6 1/2 years after its founding, Common Cause has developed into the most active and probably the most effective as well as the largest public affairs lobbying group in the country. But for several reasons, among them the impending departure from the chairmanship of its founder, John Gardner, the "citizens' lobby" is facing important questions whose answers will determine its long-term survival.

Enough Momentum
First is the question of whether it has generated enough momentum to carry it through Mr. Gardner's stepping down from the leadership. He does intend, he says, to remain active in Common Cause and retain his status as a registered lobbyist.

But Mr. Gardner, a Republican dear to many Democratic hearts, embodies the organizations virtues for many people.

Mr. Gardner says that the organization will continue to flourish. David Cohen, who as Common Cause president has had the operational responsibility for the last two years, agrees. Cohen predicts that the group may lose a few members.

"There's no evidence that we're going to run out of problems," Mr. Gardner said in a recent interview.

As the group is gearing up for an intensive campaign to pass a financing bill for congressional elections similar to that affecting presidential votes. Despite the early predictions that it would soon fall by the wayside, Common Cause has been successful in terms of the defined goal—to make government more accountable. A large part of its membership, which might be called elite, concentrated on the nation's two congresses, mostly well-educated and fairly well-to-do.

"When you ask people to worry

about the functioning of government, you're talking to a fraction of the American people," Gardner conceded.

They are the people, he says, who read newspaper editorials who have the education to grasp the significance to the individual of issues such as opening of the public committee "mark sessions, when mistakes in final form and who have leisure and the inclination to grapple with them.

The membership is constantly communicated with, exhorted, vote for the 60-member board of directors, to choose which should have top priority as lobby by making contact with their own senators and representatives. Their efforts are not limited, last and not least, to a staff of 15 professionals and four lobbyists, who know they are doing and are well paid. Mr. Cohen, for instance, \$42,000 a year.

The real question is, now, after the battles over of social campaign financing, congressional ethics and public closure, what next? That is, the membership has little to believe to be most important. But it is also an explosive issue, since one may believe in often another's reform is often another's

If the group moves involvement with such issues, a knowledgeable server predicted, "its scope are going to shrink."

Pool of National Feel
"You've got to have a pool of national feeling" on which to draw for successful changes, he said, and difficult on specific issues.

Common Cause, a much smaller group, is familiar with this. Cohen, he is likely to have a "defining and pivotal" role in the future, but he thinks it is likely to end the role of monitor.

Mr. Cohen believes an organization is badly run will continue to play a role as a "counterbalancing" force, as a "watchdog" on specific ends—some of which he thinks about the "whole."

Homosexual Gets a Hearing At White House
WASHINGTON, Feb. 15 (AP).—Aides to President Carter and outgoing members of the Senate are expected to hold a series of hearings on the issue of homosexuality in the White House.

An assistant to Mr. Carter, presidential spokesman, said the public liaison, confirmed a statement today that Mr. Carter's aides would hold two official hearings on the issue. Task Force last Tuesday reported that a second meeting was being attended by 10 representatives of the group will be held in a garden room at the White House.

In writing to Jean O'Leary, director of the task force, Mr. Carter said he was "deeply concerned" with the issue of homosexuality and the limits of national leadership and legislation.

He also agreed to hold a hearing on the issue of homosexuality in the White House. The hearing was at the White House on Friday, where the country or becoming a matter of the military.

They said the International Service prevents gay people from claiming benefits from the military. The hearing was at the White House on Friday, where the country or becoming a matter of the military.

Hungary Reports Economic Losses
BUDAPEST, Feb. 15 (Reuters).—Hungary failed to fulfill its economic targets last year and agricultural production declined by 3 per cent, the official news agency reported.

Bad weather caused considerable losses of summer vegetables, fruit, potatoes, maize and dry fodder, the agency said. Maize was especially badly hit because of drought last summer and production fell from 7.1 million tons to 5.2 million.

Wheat production rose from 4 million to 5.1 million tons. The national income rose by 3 per cent, a lower rate than planned for last year.

Soares Visits Ireland To Ask EEC Backing
DUBLIN, Feb. 15 (UPI).—Portuguese Premier Mario Soares arrived here today for two days of talks with Irish leaders to win support for his country's bid to join the European Economic Community.

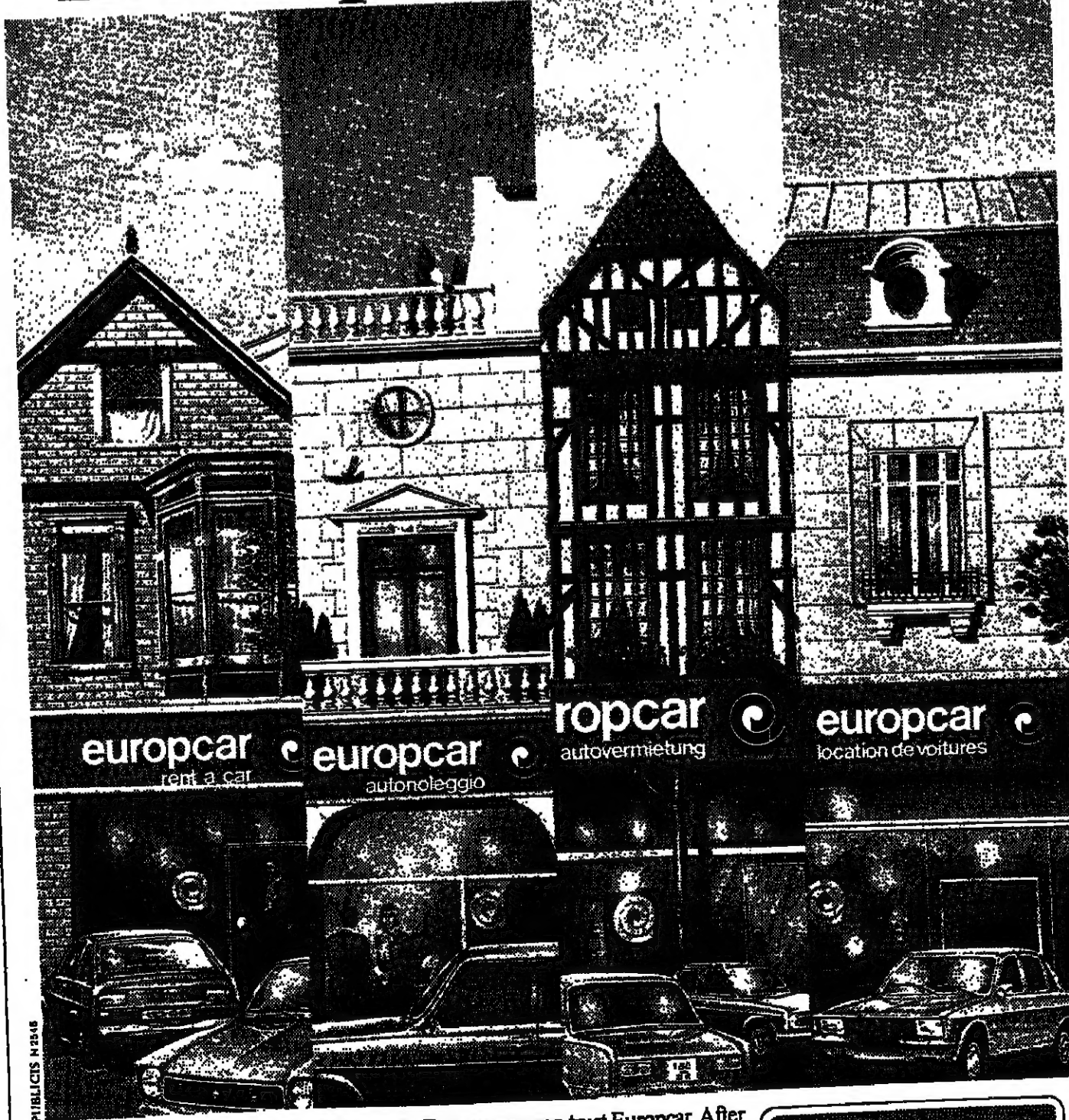
The Irish are likely to support Portuguese membership, but also to emphasize certain economic difficulties, sources said. Ireland believes that any extension of membership, either to Greece or Portugal, should be accompanied by a proportionate expansion of the community's social, regional and farm grants to the poorer countries.

German Strike
WIESBADEN, West Germany, Feb. 15 (UPI).—A total of 1,000 West German workers went on strike in the course of a 24-hour strike last year, the Federal Statistical Office said today. 38,000 struck in the previous year.

5 Killed, 15 Injured In Australian Fire
MELBOURNE, Feb. 15 (UPI).—Five persons were killed and 15 injured in a fire that broke out in a house in Melbourne today. The fire was caused by a gas leak and the house was a boarding house.

German Strike
WIESBADEN, West Germany, Feb. 15 (UPI).—A total of 1,000 West German workers went on strike in the course of a 24-hour strike last year, the Federal Statistical Office said today. 38,000 struck in the previous year.

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هكذا في العمل

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

construction and execution resembles the Hollywood war pictures of 1940-'45, save perhaps in its kinder view of the Japanese. The interpreters include Charlton Heston as Garth, Henry Fonda as Mambo and Robert Montgomery as William Babbit. Also on deck are James Cagney, Glenn Ford, Cliff Robertson and Robert Wagner, with Toshiko Miura as Yamamoto. To augment its novelty and dispel its old-home-week air (both in execution and acting), it is in what position as "Sensurround." This is known as "Sensurround." This means that the auditorium seats are set shaking under the bombardment and a thunderous halleluloh makes war on the eardrums.

* * *

"Welcome to Los Angeles" (at the El Prado, Carlo, the Quinette and the Olympic English) is a-product of Hollywood. It's hard-held-camera, do-it-yourself Hollywood that followed the collapse of the studio system 20 years ago. Where "Midway" employs the style of the 1940s, this comedy-drama of Alan Rudolph utilizes the New Wave approach of the 1960s. It is more than a little "relo."

A tale of drifting couples in the California city, certain of its dramatical personae, are vaguely associated with the rock music of the 1960s. This permits wacky angles and melodies to accompany changes of partners, delirious daydreaming and marital squabbles and reunions. It brings us absolutely nothing new and its

A King, a President and Eggplant

Sanskrit *vata-gandha*, which means "wind disorder," and refers to one of the alleged virtues of eggplant, an ability to prevent the building up of excessive amounts of gas in the stomach.

As for "eggplant," that name seems obvious enough from the shape of the vegetable, even that of the large, handsome, dark purple fruit with which we are familiar today. The comparison is so natural that we find it also in German (*Sternflanze*).

The name "eggplant" in fact dates only from the 18th century, after the development of the vegetable, as we know it now.

The eggplant has been cultivated in Italy since the 15th century. It reached England late in the 16th century and became known in northern France following the head of Louis XIV in the 17th. It cannot be said that it evoked wild enthusiasm anywhere. In Italy, though it is on record that eggplant appeared under the highest auspices in 1570 at a banquet given by Pope Pius V, and though it appears nowadays in the south in an uncountable number of dishes, it has still not inspired any high feats of gastronomy. "It is odd," wrote Elizabeth David, "that the Italians should never have evolved a dish half as good as the Italian moussaka or the Greek purée of eggplant with oil and garlic, or the Turkish *manisli*, or the Provencal *ratatouille*."

In France the eggplant was described as having "fruit as good as the Italian with bad qualities," and one of its names of the time, *melongena*, was deformed into *malignina* (*malign* means "unhealthy"). It was rumored that it provoked fevers and induced epilepsy. Not until the Directory (1795) did it gain favor, when it became a fad with the *incroyables* (hippies) and *Merveilleuses* (the beautiful people) who wolfed down slices of grilles against the disorders of the weathering place, the garden of the Palais Royal. Then Paris declined down, and the eggplant was all but forgotten in the north, though it remains in high honor in the south, particularly in the form of *ratatouille à la niçoise*, a melt-in-the-mouth vegetable stew of eggplant, tomatoes, sweet peppers and zucchini (mashed) cooked in olive oil (onions, no garlic).

Many authors report that it was the theme of the 19th-century restaurant Delmonico's which introduced this strange and un-

known vegetable to the United States, and only two years ago I read in an American magazine devoted to food that the eggplant was grown only as an ornamental plant until the early 1900s. There is nevertheless a recipe for eggplant in Mrs. J. Chadwick's 1877 "Cookery," published in 1883, and there in Eliza Leslie's "Directions for Cookery," which dates from 1828.

However the eggplant has never played particularly important role in the American diet, though it has gained some ground recently.

Have Americans been cool to the eggplant because they have been afraid to taste it? It has been all wrong, namely: It is true that it is more than 92 per cent water; cooked, there are only 19 calories per 100 grams, and one gram of protein; and it offers little in the way of vitamins or minerals. It might have become popular for thinning diets, but for this use it would have to be boiled; a process which leaves it with a bitter taste. Cooked otherwise, it is an efficient blotter for soaking up any other juicy ingredients added to it, especially the cooking fats. It goes best with cooking oil; this adds the efficacy for diets.

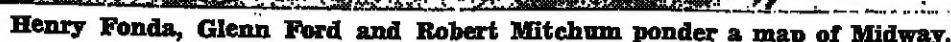
Nutrition, however, is not the whole story. There is also the matter of taste, and eggplant, properly prepared, can be a real treat. It has, besides, certain other virtues: It is refreshing, deep provoking, diuretic and easy to digest—if you don't give it too much heavy fat to soak up.

Eggplant seems to have an affinity for curious names. In Israel they make an eggplant purée called "mook liver," and if you are offered "quail" in a Mexican snack shop it will be a chunk of fried eggplant, which you insert in a bun like a hamburger, and eat standing at the counter. *Baba ghanoush*, spoiled old daddy, is so called because, a cold eggplant purée, it is easily eaten by the toothless. There is some dispute about the origin of the name of *mism agaydel*, "the mean fainted," which has been rendered in English as "the sultan's swoon." One version has it that a Moslem saint has so much of it that he died, another that he fell unconscious when he was refused a helping of it; but the likeliest is that he fainted in ecstasy at its fragrance: besides eggplant, it is packed solidly with garlic.

(c) 1977 by Waverly Root.

Plays

"with no idea what the writer was trying to do." He says that Gnare is "one of our most inventive playwrights, with great wit and an immaculate sense of the ridiculous." But this play, set in Norway in 1998, about a man making a film about Marco Polo and his quest to find the cure for cancer and will soon become president of the United States, left him "puzzled to a frazzlement." He adds, "One begins to wonder if some sort of symbolism is being implied. The producer, Joseph Papp, has a great question: 'If you're going to see one misanthrope, why not see the worst one that you can get?'" But Gnare will damn—but it doesn't." The producer, Joseph Papp, "has gathered together a marvelous cast," particularly Joel Grey, who is "brilliant." Anne Jackson "gives another supreme performance." Barnes says, "In all fairness, the play can be very funny, if you can get past the tedious, if not in misanthrope humor." But Gnare has come to the "point where he should give the superstructure of his play more structure."



neric control, they blink supernaturally and seem on the verge of toppling over from moment to moment.

What they are supposed to be doing in this semi-conscious condition is never satisfactorily clarified. The happenings are from legends about a Bavarian folk figure, a stolid shepherd who descends from his mountain home to a tiny valley town which is dependent on its glass-blowing industry. The period, to judge from the occurring, is the 18th century, and the visitor is a visionary, a sort of combination of Zarathustra and Nostradamus, who utters apocalyptic prophecies, predicting apparently—all the disasters of the 20th century. When a fire rages the glass works, the sleepwalking poppeople holds him responsible and he escapes to his mountain-top abode to hunt invisible bears. The German cinema, so dynamic in its expressionistic days, ap-

pears to have fallen into a Rip Van Winkle slumber.

"Jonas Qui Aura 25 Ans en L'An 2000," directed by Alain Tanner (at the Studio de la Harpe and the 14 Juillet-Bastille) is a bitter fable about eight men and women questioning their futures in a society they reject. It purports to be an analysis of those who were 20 in May, 1968, and participants in the hubbub then rampant in France. Now they are a marginal existence that are filled with daily contradictions, sometimes hoping, sometimes despairing. Their tribal way of life is a failure, their professional lives as well. The octet—though they obviously are identified to a single personality (their names all begin with Ma)—wander hither and yon, wallowing in a morass of infantile behavior which even perplexes infants, in particular Jonas, who was born in 1976.

By Robert C. Toth

BUKHARA, U.S.S.R.—The West knows this Uzbek city best for its rugs. But "Bukhara carpets" are not made, and are unknown, here. Locals pride themselves instead that Bukhara is the homeland of karakul sheep.

The animal, source of intrigue, money and callous pandering to fashion, flourished in the region to the southwest where the Zeravshan River flows into the Kizil-kum "red sands" desert and disappears.

Newborn karakul lambs have a soft, silky pelt full of tight curls. This is the result both of breeding and harsh desert conditions—extreme temperatures, water with high mineral content and thorny desert foliage. Karakul ewes fed lush green grass bear lambs with smaller and fewer curls, making their skins less valuable.

The karakul existed only in Uzbekistan until the turn of the century. The emir of Bukhara, one of the 20th century's notable barbarians, considered all the sheep his property. Illegally selling a karakul meant death, often painfully slow death.

Despite the risk, 30 head were smuggled out, in 1907, all the way to South West Africa (now Namibia) by German colonists, and were crossed with local desert sheep. The African flock is now a major competitor to Soviet skins on the world market.

Another competitor has been the emir of Bukhara himself, but from across the border in Afghanistan where he fled in 1920 with an entourage of wives and 1 million sheep, according to Salakiddinov Asamovim, director of the Karakul Breeding Institute. "It took many years and much effort to rebuild our stocks" to

"No live karakul can be sold across the Afghan border even today," Mr. Asamovim said, "but of course some smuggling to Iran goes on there. But the Iranians produce Persian lamb, which may be curly but it's not karakul. Neither is astrakhan. Only

Adult karakul sheep usually have thick whitish furry wool and black faces and legs. Two thirds of the lambs are deep black, and most of the rest are gray. Only 4 to 5 per cent are chestnut with gold and silver shades, and the very rarest are pure white. Pelts bring from \$15 for ordinary black to \$90 for white. The average woman's

All female and 10 per cent of male lambs are kept for breeding. Ninety per cent of the males are slaughtered for the skins one or two days after birth—before they can taste their mother's milk, for that would ruin their girls.

"Sometimes if a small lamb has curls that aren't big enough—medium is the best size—we let him live a third day," said Mr. Asamovim.

Upset at Comparison
He was upset at any comparison with the slaughter of seal pups for their silky coats, or of ostriches for their feathery tail plumes—even though some skins come from unborn lambs whose mothers are sacrificed at the same time.

Chinese TV System

HONG KONG, Feb. 15 (Reuters).—China has built a new system of 960-channel microwave telecommunications to transmit color television, the Chinese news agency said.

"Ewes live seven years, then their teeth fall out and they die," he explained. "So when they are seven years old, we impregnate them, noting the precise date. Gestation period of the karakul is 152 days. On the 135th day, 17 days before birth, we take the lamb and kill the mother.

"The skin of the unborn lamb, called karakulcha, is very soft and has a very modernistic pattern with almost no curls at all," he said. "Very attractive. And karakulcha brings the best price."

A consolation for such brutality to animals, perhaps, is that man has been even more inhumane to man in this part of the world, and not very long ago.

The last Bukhara emir seemed partial to lopping off fingers and hands for minor offenses. One old man selling souff in the market had all his fingers and both

thumbs severed at the first joints. "It could have been an industrial accident, of course," said an elderly Bukhara woman, who was also about 70, "or the emir's work. Perhaps he was a poet whose verses displeased the emir..."

Soviet officials here like to emphasize the cruelties of pre-Revolution rulers to show how much better off the Uzbek people are now.

The guide at a Uzbek folk and handicraft museum said: "There is no such thing as a Bukhara carpet. Maybe some were brought across the border from Turkmenia to be sold in the big market at Bukhara and got the name that way."

But that classic geometrical design on crimson field that is so famous as a Bukhara carpet? "Turkmenia," replied the expert, "typical Turkmenian."

Chinese TV System

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Sportiness. More and more manufacturers claim it. More and more models attempt it. These days it often means little more than a modified engine and a bright colour scheme.

BMW sportiness doesn't simply mean high performance which helps the driver adapt to today's traffic conditions and invariably avoid accidents—it means more.

Sophisticated technology, continual research, and development provide the BMW 3-series with an intricate body capsule that is second to none.

In the event of an unavoidable accident the driver and passengers are protected by

an exceptionally strong body structure. The cell incorporates an integral roll-over bar, special strengthening sections around the roof frame, front, centre and rear pillars and side sections along the length of the body. Additional strengthening is provided behind the dashboard, glove compartment, rear seats, and parcel shelf.

The combined strength of this design helps to minimize the effects of side or angled collisions and is especially effective should the car roll over.

Any other kind of sportiness may appear more attractive in the short term, but it could cost a great deal more in the long run.



BMW — Sheer driving pleasure

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The BMW range of fine automobiles: the ultimate in performance, comfort and safety. Designed for the man who appreciates the excitement of driving.

Filling the Gap

As Cyrus Vance moves through the Middle East—with rather less massive impact than his Persian namesake—he is primarily a fact-gatherer. In this he follows the role of Andrew Young in Africa and, doubtless, of President Carter when he met with the President of Mexico in Washington. With the by-no-means insignificant exception of the Panama negotiations, which form an expression of policy, the new administration is in the process of creating policies in foreign affairs.

True, Mr. Carter did speak about global matters during the campaign; his appointments to the State Department, and other agencies concerned with foreign policy represent a certain point of view. But—as, doubtless, Jimmy Carter is now discovering—there is all the difference in the world between criticizing the conduct of those in office and meeting the intricate responsibilities of office.

Mr. Vance has had experience with this. And this may explain why his opinions are less sharp-edged than, say, those of Andrew Young, although the ambassador to the United Nations must have learned much of the complexity of African politics by visiting Tanzania at a time when it was about to close its borders with Kenya in a dispute over a commonly owned airline. The secretary of state will not be surprised that while Arab nations are at odds over how to treat the Palestinians as refugees, they are quite

willing to close ranks to get the Palestinians admitted to the Geneva conference; that while Israelis find nothing to do with the Palestine Liberation Organization, they do not want the Syrians to act as a buffer between Palestinian guerrillas in Lebanon and northern Israel.

These are only a few of the odd facts that Mr. Vance, Mr. Young and the President must assimilate in the process of forming U.S. policies. They are characteristic of a time in which diplomacy has lost whatever simplicity it possessed in the postwar years, and in which the U.S. mood has lost much of the zeal it once assumed to correct all the evils of the world, if that correction goes beyond rhetoric.

The world, as Galileo accurately remarked, does move; it will not stand still to enable the United States (or, for that matter, China) to work out its own policies. The Carter administration has been, on the whole, receptive to the facts of a changing world and ready to translate campaign oratory into practicable realities. There are great opportunities, massive perils, confronting Mr. Carter and his associates. But they are fortunate in that no major crisis has yet arisen to be met by improvisation. They have time—not much time, but still, it is to be hoped enough—to fill the gap between the actual functioning of two governments in Washington.

To Feel the Pain of Mexico

The first foreign head of government to visit Jimmy Carter's White House is another new President, José Lopez Portillo, and their meeting is a symbol of the traditional amity and the intense interdependence between Mexico and the United States. Yet the nature of that interdependence is such that, regardless of the amity, there are no easy, short-term measures Mr. Carter can take to help his guest cope with Mexico's formidable problems.

Those problems are deeply entwined with our own. For both countries, no problem is more urgent than productive employment. But Mexico's unemployment dwarfs ours. More than a third of its work force of 16 million is either underemployed or jobless. Each year some 800,000 youths pour into a labor market that can absorb only a fraction. Mexico's catastrophically high birth rate is now declining, but the population of 62 million will have grown to perhaps 115 million by the end of the century; Mexico City may well have become the largest urban agglomeration anywhere, with millions of persons inadequately housed, fed and educated.

Since the United States is by far Mexico's largest customer, foreign investor and creditor, our recession means reduced employment in Mexico. And that, in turn, means a larger northward flow of illegal migrants. The United States is home to perhaps 7 million illegal immigrants, competing with citizens and legal immigrants for jobs—and welfare benefits; between one and three million are Mexicans.

Just as troubling to the United States is the northward flow of heroin made from Mexican opium poppies. Mexican police attempt to forbid poppy growing and to destroy the crops. But that only increases the economic hardship of the countryside, where half of Mexico's population produces only 10 per cent of its gross national product. That hardship—and the attraction of farmers to the illegal poppies—increases whenever Mexican farm produce is denied entry to the United States as it is when our own production is too great.

Mexico can export its problems to the United States, but there is little it can do to bolster our economy. By contrast, our economy can do much to help Mexico's. President Lopez Portillo has come with a menu of requests, mostly for trade concessions to help Mexico reduce its \$2.5-billion trade deficit with us, and with little to offer

in return. And he knows that the concessions he seeks present real dilemmas here. For most products, international trading rules make it impossible to lower barriers selectively: easier access for Mexico's shoes requires easier access for Brazil's and Taiwan's as well. And where special treatment is possible, the outcry from affected domestic industries has a potent and immediate political impact, whereas the long-term benefits to us of a more prosperous southern neighbor provide no countervailing pressures.

The U.S. ability to help Mexico thus lies not so much in trade concessions as in facilitating credits and investments. These would make less difficult the internal income redistribution to which President Lopez Portillo is pledged. Already, the International Monetary Fund has given him a vote of confidence by extending a \$1.2-billion loan under less stringent conditions than normal to avoid a sharp deflation and additional unemployment. More such credits would let Mexico benefit now from the promise of largely untapped oil reserves, which should be a source of economic strength in the 1980s. For President Lopez Portillo, the test will be whether he is willing and able to channel new financial resources into the labor-intensive projects needed to put Mexico's poor—especially its rural poor—to work.

Over the next several months, President Carter and his senior advisers will be working to frame an approach to the needs of the developing nations. Mexico's problems differ from those of many other countries only in the greater immediacy of their impact on us. Other visitors, from other countries, will bring the same requests for easier access to our market, for higher and more stable prices for primary products and for credits or debt relief. These are all basic elements of the "New International Economic Order" of which President Lopez Portillo's predecessor, Luis Echeverría Alvarez, was a militant proponent. Because Mr. Lopez Portillo speaks with a less strident (and less anti-Yankee) voice, he is likely to be a much more effective advocate. But Americans should require no reminders of Mexico's needs: We would be shortsighted to disregard the prospect in just two decades of sharing nearly 2,000 miles of border with a Mexico with twice today's population, living in conditions that make today's look benign. President Lopez Portillo aims to avoid that future and merits our help.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

International Opinion

Dublin: Probing the Police

No newspaper can take lightly a decision to point an accusing finger at members of the Garda Síochána (police). We are fortunate in having a police force whose record over half a century has earned for it a place of honor and respect in the community. It is precisely because we have such high expectations of our police that we cannot easily accept a situation in which even a small number of them betray their trust as officers of the law.

A number of things must be made clear about the articles on Garda in treatment of suspects which appear today [Monday] in our news pages. First, the Irish Times has not been taken in by subversive propaganda,

which the minister for justice has several times blamed as the source of accusations against the Garda. [The] articles and those which will follow . . . are the product of many weeks' diligent research and investigation by skilled journalists. Secondly, it is not suggested that the Garda Síochána is using illegal violence on a widespread scale. The accusations of ill treatment center on a small minority of the force. Thirdly, it should be clear that this investigation does not in any way align the Irish Times with the political views of any person who has been subjected to ill treatment. Brutality is always brutality, regardless of whom it is practiced by or upon. . . .

—From the Irish Times (Dublin).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

February 16, 1902

WASHINGTON—The State Department has learned that Russia is somewhat irritated at the action of the United States in making representations in opposition to the Russo-Chinese Bank arrangement. Russia claims that this is a private institution and the American government has no right to protest, especially as Chinese money is involved and China is perfectly justified in granting concessions to its own subjects.

Fifty Years Ago

February 16, 1927

LONDON—The British government is experimenting in the use of bacteria as well as poison gas in warfare. It developed in a reply by Prime Minister Baldwin to a question in the House of Commons last evening. This is the first official intimation that the use of bacteria in addition to gas is contemplated in the next war and that this government is carrying out specific research in that horrible direction.



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'You Men Realize That We're in a Struggle to Preserve Our Entire Standard of Spending.'

Secrecy and Abuse of Power

By Anthony Marro

WASHINGTON—In the autumn of 1975, when the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence was checking allegations that the CIA had plotted to kill Patrice Lumumba, who had been premier of Congo, committee investigators visited a former CIA officer named Bronson Tweedy.

Mr. Tweedy, who had been chief of the African Division of the agency's clandestine service, at first professed to know nothing about any such plot.

When cables that he had sent to Leopoldville were produced, his memory improved, but he said his recollection was that it had been only "contingency planning." A second intelligence officer told the committee that a third had asked him flat-out to murder Mr. Lumumba. Mr. Tweedy, however, was never able to recall the matter with any precision. His real concern had been with administrative matters, he said: "When it comes to operational detail, I start getting fuzzy."

Two-Year Inquiry

By the time the investigators had ended their two-year inquiry into the alleged abuse of the intelligence agency and the FBI, many of them had concluded that one of the most troubling things about the two agencies was a lack of accountability that had flourished in the secrecy of their operations.

With President Carter's nomination of Adm. Stansfield Turner as the new intelligence director pending in the Senate, and the search for a new bureau director about to begin, the debate over how best to monitor the intelligence agencies is continuing.

There are some who argue that naming outsiders to the job is a good place to start. "The system has got to be ventilated from time to time by outsiders," one intelligence officer said.

Many agency people resist the idea on the ground that outsiders are not properly sensitive to the agencies' needs and tasks. But the dangers of long-range control by a tight group of insiders was summed up nicely by William C. Sullivan, the former third in command in the bureau. Never once in his 30 years in the bureau, he told the Senate Intelligence Committee, "did I hear anybody, including myself, raising the question: 'Is this

course of action which we have agreed upon lawful, is it legal, is it moral?'"

The result was a pattern of break-ins, bugging, surveillance and mail-opening that, in the view of the Senate committee, violated the rights of thousands of U.S. citizens, many of whom had committed no crimes at all.

That was not uncommon, and one of the things that was learned about the culture of secrecy was partly lifted was that some of the activities launched by the agencies were as inefficient and poorly executed as they were improper. A General Accounting Office audit of a sampling of 676 domestic intelligence investigations begun by the bureau showed that only 16 were ever recommended for prosecution, only 7 ever wound up in court and only 4 resulted in convictions.

Much of this could not have happened if Congress and the executives had not been willing to tolerate it and, to some degree, encourage it. Congress approved 19 of Mr. Hoover's 21 last budgets exactly as he submitted them. And when Sen. Howard Baker, R-Tenn., completed his one-man investigation of the agency's involvement in Watergate, he literally had to shove his report into the hands of a reluctant Sen. John Stennis, D-Miss., who kept it for two days and sent it back marked "Unread."

In the last year, a number of steps have been taken to curb abuses by the intelligence agencies, and to hold officials accountable for their actions. A new oversight committee was created in the Senate, the Justice Department has set guidelines that limit the FBI's domestic intelligence activities and former President Ford took a number of actions (that he termed "strict but that some critics protest were illusory and weak) to establish clear lines of accountability for domestic intelligence operations or sensitive intelligence-gathering activities.

Safeguards

But outsiders, including many who conducted past investigations, insist other safeguards also are needed. They include, for example, an inspector general to whom agents can go with guaranteed secrecy to protest orders they consider illegal; a rewriting

of the 1947 National Security Act to prohibit clandestine activities which are now covered only by executive order; and a provision that the president and the Congress will be on record as being involved in major decisions.

Even without those added safeguards, however, the new directors will have a check on their activities that their predecessors. More than four dozen present and former intelligence officers are now being sued for millions of dollars in civil suits by persons who had been under government surveillance. The litigation, which is expected to drag on for years, shows, however, that there is always the possibility that the directors might end up in court.

"They will supply us with the materials and technology which we lack and will restore our military industry, which we need for our future victorious attacks upon our suppliers. In other words, they will work hard in order to prepare their own suicide."

Anyone reading that forecast 50 years ago, when the Soviet Union was in swaddling clothes, might have thought Lenin was suffering from delusions. Now, after almost a decade of what is called détente, he looks like a stunningly accurate seer.

This New Era

The cold war is over. Détente is on, as formally ratified in 1975 by the Helsinki agreement. And to confirm its enthusiastic acknowledgment of this new era the capitalist world has advanced to the Soviet bloc credits totaling \$44 billion, often at interest rates lower than Western banks charge Western businessmen.

Meanwhile, the Soviet Union spends about 12 to 13 per cent of its gross national product each year on military preparations. This compares with approximately 8 per cent by the United States and less than 5 per cent by the rest of NATO. And for a period of 10 years the West—as it now realizes—underestimated the degree of the Soviet buildup. The Kremlin only admits to spending one-third of its real military outlay.

This has produced the following grim situation: A U.S. government chart shows that since early 1968 the number of U.S. military personnel in Western Europe has steadily declined, although it has now leveled off. There are more than twice as many Soviet as U.S. troops in this area although their number used to be approximately the same. The most dramatic part of this change came after the cold war period; what else has happened during détente?

The Russians increased the number of their divisions from 141 to 168; the number of tanks in the Warsaw Pact forces has

Major Carter Theme

First Shots Are Fired In Reorganization War

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON—Reorganization of government is the buzz-word in Washington this winter. It was a major theme of President Carter's campaign and it is a high-priority item in his legislative agenda for the new year.

The first skirmish in the reorganization war has now been fought in the Senate. The result, as James P. Gannon forecast in the Wall Street Journal last December, does "give an early indication of whether the pervasive campaign rhetoric of 1976 about streamlining the government can be translated into political reality in 1977 over the protests of those with a stake in the status quo."

The answer is not as discouraging as skeptics would have you think. It indicates that substantial progress can be made in Carter's type of comprehensive reform, but only if there is a good deal of awareness of the power realities and personality factors that lie behind an organization chart.

Time Demands

The Senate reorganization effort, headed by Sen. Adlai Stevenson 3d, D-Ill., had as its purpose rationalizing the jurisdiction of Senate committees and reducing the overlapping and competing time demands on individual senators.

It was aimed, as Stevenson said early in the process, at a situation in which senators were neither generalists nor specialists but "compartmentalists."

"We have sliced our daily routines into superficial fragments, and we have divided and subdivided large problems into a host of committee subproblems," he said last year. "It is no wonder that there is little consistency or coherence to what we do here."

The plan adopted by the Senate earlier this month does not guarantee "consistency or coherence" in the future. It does not go as far as Stevenson recommended. But it does reduce the number of Senate committees by one-fifth, the number of subcommittees by one-third, and the average number of chairmen and some senior members accumulated by one-half.

It broadens the jurisdiction of surviving legislative units. And, as political scientist Norman Ornstein, a member of the Stevenson committee staff, noted, it introduces into the Senate rules and committee descriptions, for the first time, such concepts as "transportation, energy research, environmental protection, international economic policy, consumer protection, government information, intergovernmental relations, revenue-sharing," all of which were afterthoughts or appendages previously.

The greatest single success of the Stevenson effort was com-

bing the energy issues, which had been scattered among seven different committees, in a new Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

A Powerhouse

That committee is the old Senate Interior Committee, headed by Sen. Henry M. Jackson, D-Wash., one of the true Senate powerhouses. No such similar consolidation of energy jurisdictions has been possible in the House; the Interior Committee has had three different chairmen in the last five years.

There is an obvious implication for the President, who is now weighing his own proposal for consolidation of energy functions in the executive branch. The message is to go with strength—not against it.

Yet Carter, from all reports, is considering doing exactly the opposite—removing the energy functions from the powerful Interior Department and building his new energy agency around relative bureaucratic highground the Federal Energy Administration. It has had the same kind of leadership turnover that the House Interior Committee has seen.

The important lesson from the Senate experience is that there are certain jurisdictions where internal rivalries and interest group pressures are so strong that they almost defy rational reorganization. A practical president would be wary, indeed, of blundering into those areas.

Frustrated

One is transportation. Just Lyndon Johnson had to fight for a Transportation Department which omitted the maritime industry, so Stevenson's efforts create a unified transportation committee in the Senate, yet frustrated by the interests of road-builders, railway men and others.

Carter could also learn from Stevenson's experience to be wary of the veterans and the elderly. Now, to allocate the duties of interest committees dedicated to those constituencies were set down in finesse and very deep into the whole plan. The President might remember that a study by the Veterans Administration was ought to be part of a plan, its resources department. Or, there's no reason for a separate administration on aging.

But even with these cautions, there is reason for Carter to be heartened from Stevenson's message. "If I had been with it from the beginning and perceived it as a struggle, I would have been at the end of the struggle, I might not have gotten into it, but many of them. . . . [But] it is satisfying to have left a mark with my colleagues on this durable institution."

Hot Détente or Cold War?

By C.L. Sulzberger

MUNICH—Lenin sent a memorandum to his commissar for external affairs, Chicherin, in 1921, and it makes impressive reading today. The great revolutionist predicted that the capitalists "will open up credits for us for the purpose of supporting Communist parties in other countries."

"They will supply us with the materials and technology which we lack and will restore our military industry, which we need for our future victorious attacks upon our suppliers. In other words, they will work hard in order to prepare their own suicide."

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Meanwhile, the Soviet Union spends about 12 to 13 per cent of its gross national product each year on military preparations. This compares with approximately 8 per cent by the United States and less than 5 per cent by the rest of NATO. And for a period of 10 years the West—as it now realizes—underestimated the degree of the Soviet buildup. The Kremlin only admits to spending one-third of its real military outlay.

This has produced the following grim situation: A U.S. government chart shows that since early 1968 the number of U.S. military personnel in Western Europe has steadily declined, although it has now leveled off. There are more than twice as many Soviet as U.S. troops in this area although their number used to be approximately the same. The most dramatic part of this change came after the cold war period; what else has happened during détente?

The Russians increased the number of their divisions from 141 to 168; the number of tanks in the Warsaw Pact forces has

mounted 40 per cent; their artillery has nearly doubled; and the Soviet Union has developed six new strategic nuclear systems; Soviet tank production is over five times that of the United States, and submarine production four times.

Why? Why does the end of a cold war and the start of détente require such unusual behavior? Admittedly Moscow has never sought to delude us that it did not intend to try and spread its own form of "socialism" during the supposedly more relaxed climate, but is it necessary to scare people to death in order to do so?

Today, according to Georg Leber, West Germany's energetic defense minister, over 26,000 Warsaw Pact tanks are deployed in Europe—more than three times NATO's armor. The Warsaw Pact has twice NATO's armor, twice as many soldiers under arms, and the military balance in Europe has shifted in its favor since détente began. Last month during a speech at Tula, Brezhnev offered goodwill and "honest intentions" to the West—but the tanks are still there.

In the mid-1960s, the U.S. defense secretary said: "There is no indication that the Russians are seeking to develop a strategic nuclear force as large as ours." Now it is larger.

Nuclear Stockpile

Moreover, the United States is in a position where it is more or less forced to reduce the stockpile of nuclear warheads it has maintained in Europe because

they are inadequately protected by a backup. Washington is like to trade off, cutting its stockpile against Soviet withdrawals. To date, Moscow has shown no intention of doing so.

The United States has limited various kinds of complicated options to barrier limitations and highly invulnerable and mobile missile systems against Soviet Union's almost unlimited and very expensive "flexible" nuclear force. To do this, the idea has produced few real interests in the Kremlin.

It would be foolhardy to deduce precisely what Soviet policy is after in this present moment of what might be history in decision. But one thing is certain: Apart from the military preparations go to—the difference between cold and détente is not so stark to dislodge the observer. Is it just a means of continuing war by other means?

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from its readers. Short letters have better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request their letters be signed with initials but prefer not to be given to those signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

**W. Germany's
J.S. Trade
Deficit Wider**

**Data Shows
Surplus With EEC**

FRANKFURT, West Germany, Feb. 15 (AP-DJ).—The West German trade deficit with the United States almost tripled in 1976, according to figures released today by the Federal Statistical Office. The deficit widened to 21.4 billion marks, up from 7.1 billion in 1975. Exports to the United States rose 16 per cent to 25.3 billion marks, while imports rose 48 per cent to 46.7 billion marks. German imports from the United States totaled 21.4 billion marks in 1976, while exports were valued at 25.3 billion marks.

Previously reported, the German trade deficit with the United States in 1975 was 7.1 billion marks. Exports to the United States rose 16 per cent to 25.3 billion marks, while imports rose 48 per cent to 46.7 billion marks. The trade deficit of West Germany with the United States was 21.4 billion marks, up from 7.1 billion in 1975.

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**Many U.S. Companies
Raise Their Dividends**

By Robert J. Cole

NEW YORK, Feb. 15 (NYT).—Hundreds of U.S. corporations have raised their dividends in recent weeks and a flood of new increases is on the way, according to Wall Street experts.

Dividend increases so far this year, for representative companies, have ranged from 60 per cent at Levi Strauss, the apparel company, to 22 per cent at Bristol-Myers, the toiletries house, to 5 per cent at Nabors, the oil company.

Last month alone, according to a Standard & Poor's tabulation, more companies increased their dividends than in any prior January since the mid-1950s, when S & P began keeping track of such data.

Dividend increases came from 264 companies, compared with 204 a year earlier. An additional 62 companies granted extra payments, while 12 resumed paying dividends for a total of 338 favorable dividend actions—a new high for January and up from 281 favorable actions the year before.

One reason for the strong upturn, executives said, is the likelihood that many companies will be making stock offerings before long to raise money. Another reason, they said, is that many investors are displaying a growing interest in stocks with high dividend yields.

At Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith, the brokerage house, Robert Farrell, vice-president in charge of market analysis, maintained that corporate profits were up, while payout ratios were low and that corporations were "more aware that higher-yielding stocks—for example, utilities—are in favor in the conservative investment climate we have."

Starting about three years ago, Mr. Farrell said, a basic change in investment philosophy began taking shape after many investors had lost money in the stock market. Their disappointment with market performance, he said, caused many people to look for a definite return—a dividend.

**Amex, 5 Options Traders Settle
Charges of False Reporting**

NEW YORK, Feb. 15 (AP-DJ).—Five American Stock Exchange options traders, accused of feeding false reports of transactions to the ticker tape, have agreed to settlements calling for \$5,000 fines and 30-day suspensions for each, industry sources disclosed.

The settlements, which are subject to approval by the Amex governing board and to ultimate review by the Securities and Exchange Commission, cover two separate cases stemming from the exchange's options-trading inquiry begun last March.

As part of the settlements, the five did not admit or deny guilt, but entered into the agreements solely to end the proceedings against them, sources added.

In one case, an Amex hearing panel accepted, yesterday, settlements between the exchange staff and Eileen Duffy, a partner of Bruen, Gordon & Co.; Edward Jackson, a floor employee of Purcell, Graham & Co.; and Thomas Jones, a former Purcell Graham floor employee who left the firm last May to join another Amex firm.

The three had been charged with entering false trade reports in the options of General Telephone & Electronics Corp. and Simplicity Pattern Co.

The other settlement, approved by a different hearing panel late last week, involved John Jay Mann and Claude Winge, partners of Mann, Sagarese, Drago, Molen & Co. They had been accused of entering phantom trade reports in Du Pont Co. options.

The Amex governing board has 10 days to decide whether to accept the settlements, reduce the sanctions or send the cases back to the hearing panels with a suggestion for stiffer penalties. The board is empowered to lessen penalties but cannot increase them on its own.

It is expected, however, that the board will accept the settlements. This is because, as previously reported, the board in recent weeks has acceded to the judgment of other options-hearing panels, including two that reaffirmed original penalties after the board sent cases back to them with an indication that it wanted stiffer sanctions.

Other Cases

The two recent settlements bring to five the number of cases that have reached a penalty-setting stage in the options inquiry. Five other sets of cases, involving some 20 floor people, are still being heard by other panels. However, sources indicated that proposed settlements involving many of the 20 individuals are close.

Mr. Jackson of Purcell Graham was the only one of the five men in the recently settled cases who could be reached for comment. He said in an interview: "I didn't admit to anything. It's a settlement. The legal costs had gotten so far out of proportion to what went on that it was just ridiculous. I wanted it over with. You can't work and have this on your mind. Every time you turn around someone wants to ask you another question about it."

Euroloans May Distort Fed's Data

By William Ellington

LONDON, Feb. 15 (AP-DJ).—Activity in the Eurodollar market is influencing loan demand at major New York banks, with the result that the Federal Reserve data on business loans may be misleading those who use the series to gauge U.S. money supply and interest-rate trends, bankers familiar with both the Eurodollar and N.Y. markets contend.

The weekly Federal Reserve figures show that business loans at 10 large N.Y. banks declined by more than \$2 billion in the first six weeks of this year. However, in the week ended last Wednesday, such loan demand rose, for the first time this year, by \$146 million. The rise was interpreted in some quarters as a tentative indication that a U.S. business recovery might be under way.

Some bankers contend, however, that U.S. corporations have been increasing their short-term borrowing all along. However, this corporate borrowing has been done mainly in the Eurodollar market, where total interest charges are less than in New York, some bankers say.

"Both European and U.S. banks (in Europe) have been suppliers of these funds, which could account in part for the lagging domestic loan demand in the United States," says Carlos Canal Jr., executive vice-president of Bankers Trust Co.

Unfortunately, no reliable statistics are available on the extent to which such borrowings have been undertaken. However, since Bankers Trust is a major participant in both markets, I can tell you that the amounts have been sizable," Mr. Canal remarked at a recent banking conference in London.

Cheaper Rates

A specialist in Eurodollar financing at Orion Bank in London says that for some time it has been cheaper for U.S. corporations to borrow from Eurodollar banks rather than from domestic sources when the U.S. prime lending rate of 8.25 per cent and the requirement for compensating balances are included as part of the total borrowing cost.

He adds that European banks have been particularly aggressive in soliciting U.S. corporations, partly to counteract an equally aggressive posture taken by U.S. banks in Europe in going after European corporate business.

The weekly statistics on business loans are sometimes considered as a coincident indicator of business activity. Normally, corporations increase short-term borrowing to finance inventory accumulation as sales pick up. Because of the decline in business loans, some analysts have probably drawn the incorrect conclusion that the U.S. economic

recovery is still hardly off the ground.

However, the loan data may also be misleading those who use the figures to estimate short-term trends in interest rates and the money supply. Obviously, the seeming decline in U.S. corporate bank loan demand would point toward the wrong conclusion that short-term interest rates might move lower.

Furthermore, since the loan data precede money supply data

by two weeks, analysts sometimes use changes in loan demand as a way of gauging the probable trend in money supply data when they are published two weeks later.

This approach would be equally spurious, because it is safe to assume that when U.S. corporations borrow from Eurodollar banks the proceeds in most cases are redeposited with domestic banks, thus adding to the money supply.

**N.Y. Prices Head Upward
After a Six-Week Decline**

NEW YORK, Feb. 15 (NYT).—New York Stock Exchange prices, continuing to recover from an oversold condition, advanced for the second day in a row today.

The back-to-back gains came on the heels of a six-week market slide, in which the Dow Jones industrial average lost more than 60 points.

The Dow Jones industrial average gained 5.99 points to 944.32. It was up 5.65 of 3 o'clock.

Advancing issues moderately outnumbered decliners by about 835 to 600, and volume totaled 21.83 million shares, up from 19.33 million yesterday.

"Anytime a trend persists too long in one direction, you get a counter movement and this is what has been happening the last two sessions," said one analyst in explaining the market's rally.

Analysts said investors also continued to be sensitive to news from Washington.

Presidential adviser Charles

Metals Expects Upturn

PARIS, Feb. 15 (AP-DJ).—Sté. Métal, a holding company belonging to the Rothschild group, expects to post improved results for 1976. It reported profits of 38.2 million francs for 1976 and paid a net dividend of 3.20 francs.

Imports, in value terms, were up 53 per cent last year over 1975 and were 6 per cent greater than the previous record set in 1972, the department said.

Hong Kong moved well out in front as the major suppliers of U.S. imports of textile products, accounting for 887.5 million square yards of last year's 5.14 billion square yards of fabrics and the equivalent in yarn, apparel and other items.

Hong Kong's shipments in 1976 had totaled 635.5 million square yards.

Japan, previously the leader, dropped to second place in 1976, supplying 774.5 million square yards compared with 642.1 million square yards in 1975, the report said.

Two other important Far East suppliers, Taiwan and South Korea, also stepped up their shipments sharply during 1976. Imports from Taiwan were 636.5 million square yards in 1976, South Korea's shipments were 609.9 million square yards, compared with 440.3 million in 1975.

The Commerce Department also reported that U.S. textile exports during 1976 amounted to nearly \$2.06 billion, up 23 per cent from shipments in 1975.

**U.S. Textile
Imports Soar**

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15 (AP-DJ).—U.S. imports of textiles and apparel rose to an all-time high of about \$4.44 billion in 1976, the Commerce Department reported today.

Imports, in value terms, were up 53 per cent last year over 1975 and were 6 per cent greater than the previous record set in 1972, the department said.

Hong Kong moved well out in front as the major suppliers of U.S. imports of textile products, accounting for 887.5 million square yards of last year's 5.14 billion square yards of fabrics and the equivalent in yarn, apparel and other items.

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The Commerce Department also reported that U.S. textile exports during 1976 amounted to nearly \$2.06 billion, up 23 per cent from shipments in 1975.

**Bethlehem Steel's
Outlook Is Poor**

NEW YORK, Feb. 15 (Reuters).—Bethlehem Steel Corp. expects a "disappointing" first quarter, chairman Lewis Foy told analysts today.

In last year's first quarter, Bethlehem earned \$2.4 million, or 65 cents a share, on sales of \$127 million.

Mr. Foy said improved demand from the construction industry has not yet materialized "and an unusual product mix continues."

He said the company's operating rate has remained at a low level so far this year and adverse weather, together with natural gas shortages, has hampered company operations and created problems for many suppliers and customers.

**U.S. Plea to Allies
Said Based on Error**

PARIS, Feb. 15 (AP-DJ).—Hudson Research Europe, an offshoot of the Hudson Institute think-tank of the United States, said today that the Carter administration's notion that weak economies can be helped through a relaxation of strong economies "is an illusion based on an error."

In its latest newsletter, the institute says that its calculations indicate that even a boost of national growth of a full 1 per cent over predicted rates this year in the United States, West Germany and Japan would produce an improvement of only 0.2 per cent in the gross national product of France, Britain and Italy—the "weaker" countries.

The study says that the three strong countries do not trade enough with the weak in order to make a real difference. For example, Japan takes 2.7 per cent of its imports from the three weak countries, while the United States takes less than 8 per cent. Switzerland is a more important

market for France than the United States, Hudson says, while Poland is a more important partner of Britain, Italy and France than Japan.

The newsletter says Germany takes less than 25 per cent of its total imports from the three weaker countries, adding: "The doctrine of the so-called strong and weak may in fact work mainly as a way to weaken the strong, while doing little good for their partners."

**Output in Britain
Fell in December**

LONDON, Feb. 15 (AP-DJ).—Britain's index of industrial production fell slightly in December from the previous month, but was still nearly 3 per cent above a year earlier, the government announced today.

In December, the index for all industries eased to 102.8 (1970 equals 100) from 103.1 a month earlier. A year earlier, the index stood at 99.9.

In analyzing the data, the Central Statistical Office said that "output rose in the last few months of 1976 after changing little in the summer."

The index for manufacturing industries also showed a decline in December, falling to 103.2 from November's 104.5. The latest figures, however, were still higher than a year earlier's 99.6.

L'Oreal Sees Profit Up

PARIS, Feb. 15 (AP-DJ).—Sté. L'Oréal, a major cosmetics concern, expects its net consolidated profits for 1976 to show a growth higher than that registered for sales. Last year's consolidated sales rose to 4,224 billion francs from 3,688 billion in 1975, an increase of 14.1 per cent.

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**Warlike of Commodities Soar
as Poor States Don't Benefit**

NEW YORK, Feb. 15 (AP-DJ).—Commodity prices soared last week as producers in developing nations, other than the oil states, failed to raise prices as well as in 1974. The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) said today that commodity prices overall increased last week, reflecting a sharp rise in the prices of oil, rubber, wool, cotton, and other commodities. The UNCTAD said that the increase in commodity prices was due to the economic activity in the developing countries, which has led to a shortage of commodities in some areas. The UNCTAD said that the increase in commodity prices was also due to the depreciation of the dollar, which has led to a rise in the prices of commodities in terms of dollars.

**Company
Reports**

Profits in Millions of Dollars			
Quarter	1976	1975	
Anheuser-Busch	395	395	
Boeing	585.20	589.70	
Boji	1.20	19.10	
Boji	0.16	0.42	
Boji	1,441.10	1,645.00	
Boji	55.40	84.70	
Boji	1.23	1.88	
Carrier	397	1975	
Carrier	248.80	207.50	
Carrier	5.70	0.20	
Carrier	0.38		
Ford Motor	375	375	
Ford Motor	1,200.00	6,000.00	
Ford Motor	171.00	170.00	
Ford Motor	1.81	1.83	
Kellogg	22,800.00	24,000.00	
Kellogg	983.00	325.00	
Kellogg	10.45	3.45	
Kellogg	1976	1975	
Kellogg	1,385.40	1,344.90	
Kellogg	130.40	107.80	
Kellogg	1.71	1.42	
Lucky Stores	1976	1975	
Lucky Stores	977.00	882.00	
Lucky Stores	20.10	15.90	
Lucky Stores	0.50	0.40	
Lucky Stores	0.53	0.42	
Wells	3,480.00	3,100.00	
Wells	45.10	47.90	
Wells	1.22	1.27	

مكتبة من الأعمال

[illegible]

Selected Over-the-Counter Stocks

[illegible][illegible]

Lloyds Bank Group now in Dubai.

Lloyds Bank International are pleased to announce the opening of their branch in Dubai.

The new branch provides a full range of banking services and is responsible for the development of all aspects of the international business of the Lloyds Bank Group in the United Arab Emirates. In conjunction with our branch already established in Bahrain, this enables Lloyds Bank International to play an active role in the financial growth of this important region.

LBI has recently arranged a £202.4 million medium-term sterling export credit to finance U.K. capital goods and services for the construction of an aluminium smelter complex at Jebel Ali, Dubai.

The Lloyds Bank Group already has branches and offices throughout Western Europe and Latin America in addition to a strong presence in the Pacific Basin and the United States.

Manager: M.K. Atkinson,
P.O. Box 3766, Dubai,
United Arab Emirates. Telephone 24151.



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New Issue
February 16, 1977

All these bonds having been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only.

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BANCO DI ROMA
BANKERS TRUST INTERNATIONAL
Limited
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(Overseas) Limited
BANK MEES & HOPE NV
BANQUE ARABE ET INTERNATIONALE
D'INVESTISSEMENT (S.A.L.)
BANQUE BRUXELLES LAMBERT S.A.
BANQUE FRANCAISE DU COMMERCE EXTERIEUR
BANQUE GENERALE DU LUXEMBOURG
Société Anonyme
BANQUE DE L'INDOCHINE ET DE SUEZ
BANQUE INTERNATIONALE A LUXEMBOURG S.A.
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Aktiengesellschaft
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UND FRANKFURTER BANK
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Limited
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Aktiengesellschaft

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- DEUTSCHE KOMMUNALBANK -
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VEREINS- UND WESTBANK
Aktiengesellschaft
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WESTFALENBANK
Aktiengesellschaft
WESTLB INTERNATIONAL S.A.
YAMAICHI INTERNATIONAL (EUROPE)
Limited

Flyer Breaks In With 5 Points; Wings 'Broken In'

Scores 2 Goals For NHL Debut

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 15 (UPI).—Just 36 seconds into his first National Hockey League game, Allen Hill scored a goal.

Ten minutes later, he scored again. Then the 21-year-old left wing added three assists for five points in a 6-4 victory over the St. Louis Blues.

"Some rookies don't get five points during a whole season," said Blues' coach, Claude Francis. Hill, called up from the Springfield Indians, the Flyers' American Hockey League farm team, arrived in Philadelphia at 5 a.m. yesterday following the Indians' game at Rochester.

"I wanted to have a good look at him and he did more than I expected," said Flyers' coach Fred Shero. "I think he was hot and could have gotten seven or eight points."

Hill said he even amazed himself. "I was shaking out there the whole game," he said. "I didn't want to make any mistakes out there. I never had a game like this before."

"The puck was bouncing for him tonight," said the Blues' Gary Unger, playing in his 700th consecutive NHL game. "He was in the right place at the right time."

Hill's first goal, a 50-foot shot that went through the legs of goalie Yves Bélanger, came on the first shot of the game.

St. Louis tied the game at 10:38 on a goal by Red Berenson. But the Flyers, who outshot the Blues 20-20, came back 55 seconds later when Hill scored on a de-flected shot off the stick of Rick ASMachelski at 11:33. Reggie Leach then took a pass from Hill at 17:00 of the period and scored his 23rd to give the Flyers a 3-1 lead.

Bob Dalley made it 4-1 at 5:28



CHECKED FOR SILENCE—Black Hawks' Phil Russell has a glove over the mouth of Atlanta's Larry Romanichuk after skating him into the boards. Chicago won game.

of the period with a 50-foot slap shot. Hill then picked up another assist on a goal by Mel Bridgman at 14:19 to put Philadelphia ahead 5-1.

Sabres 7, Maple Leafs 2

At Buffalo, N.Y., René Robert scored three goals during a 14-minute stretch in the third period to produce his second hat-trick in as many nights and spark the Sabres to a 7-3 victory over Toronto. Robert's goals

triggered a five-goal, third-period outburst which helped Buffalo snap a 2-2 tie and record its fourth straight victory and tie the Boston Bruins for first place in the Adams Division.

Islanders 2, Canucks 1

At Vancouver, British Columbia, Bob Nystrom scored a club-leading 24th goal midway through the third period to enable the New York Islanders to edge the Canucks, 2-1.

Tough Practice By New Coach

By Robin Herman

NEW YORK, Feb. 15 (NYT).—In an effort to create "a little bit of toughness, harmony and a little bit of courage," coach Larry Wilson of the Detroit Red Wings has added boxing competitions and a crunching drill called "British bulldogs" to the team's practices since taking over last month.

The drills have resulted in minor injuries to players: the two goalies, Ed Giacomin and Jim Rutherford, refused to box each other when the coach paired them, and one player, who asked not to be identified, said:

"I don't think the guys are too keen on it. It was nothing to do with boxing and come of the guys have suffered minor injuries. The problem is, it's not that the players are afraid of each other, but you sort of get carried away."

Detroit's dismal, penalty-filled play this season has resulted in a last-place position in the National Hockey League's Norris Division, with a win-loss record of 15-33-7 for 37 points. The Red Wings are second in the league in penalty minutes, with 886 in 55 games, behind Philadelphia's 1,070 in 56 games. Dennis Pollock, the team's 5-foot-6-inch center, is third in the league in penalty minutes with 153, behind Dave (Ripper) Williams of Toronto, who has 241, and Wilmann Jack McIlhenny of Vancouver, with 195.

"Basically what we're trying to do" said Wilson, "is give them a little protection on the ice, a little courage and a little fun. Practice can be a repetitious thing, and I try to give them a little variety every day."

Wilson described the "Bulldog" drill as making each player must attempt to crash through a defending line of his teammates at midline. Any player failing to break through then joins the defenders, so that the last player to test the line may be facing the entire team.

"There's no kneeling involved, none of that stuff," said Wilson. "In drills you've got to inject a little humor. We have a pool, and the guy that does get through, he gets a certain amount, and the rest goes into a pot for a party or something at the end of the year."

Only two players have ever broken the line, said Wilson. "Pollock finally got through the whole bunch," he said. He could not recall the other player.

The boxing, said Wilson, "builds arm strength and mobility." The players don gloves and are paired off. Competition begins with one round of a minute and a half, he said, and increases up to three rounds.

"We have a little betting on the side. It creates more of an effort by the individual. If some guy is hit hard, we just call it right away and figure it's an over-match."

One Detroit player described the way the boxing escalates in fervor.

"If you get hurt, you're not going to be too happy," he said, "so you hit back harder, and a couple of guys get hurt out of that."



Bill Hartack... after Derby ride.

Apprentice, Papers in Order, Returns With Four Winners

By Michael Katz

NEW YORK, Feb. 15 (NYT).—Steve Cautchen talked yesterday. Yep.

Said a few words after winning his 100th race of the year and fourth of the day at Aqueduct.

The 16-year-old apprentice jockey carries a big whip but speaks softly. After bringing home Gabe Sumner, a 9-5 shot going around two turns for the first time, in the \$25,000 feature allowance, Cautchen congratulated him for his 100th victory.

"Thank you."

"Did you know it was your 100th?"

"Yeah."

"What did you do on your day off Sunday?"

"Nothing."

Conversation aside, it was another big day for the kid, or "blondie" as he's called in the jockeys' room. Besides his four victories, which gave him 100 in 39 racing days, he had three seconds from his nine mounts.

And he did it legally. In the morning, Cautchen picked up his working papers, thereby satisfying the state of New York that child labor laws are not being violated as Cautchen becomes a millionaire. A controversy arose Saturday about a possible violation of child labor laws that requires working papers for minors under 18.

Cautchen's presence on a horse is being looked upon by a large segment of the betting population as an insurance policy. The price of insurance is high. In the first race, for example, he was aboard Tyrannian Star, a maiden who had failed to win in 14 previous starts. Tyrannian Star was bet like Secretariat and went off at 2 to 5. He paid \$2.80 when Cautchen confidently brought him home.

"He wasn't outstanding," he said, "but there wasn't much in that race. They bet him because of me. I don't know why. They came out when I got beat."

Cautchen's streak sent some people to the record books for comparisons. Willie Shoemaker rode 94 winners in 41 days in 1954. Johnny Longden had 105 in 50 and L.J. Durousseau 98 in 45.

N.Y. Islanders 2, Vancouver 1 (Hartack, Cautchen, Gaudin).

Philadelphia 2, St. Louis 1 (Hill, Leach, Dalley, Bridgman, Clarke, Berenson, P. Mack, Hill).

Buffalo 7, Toronto 3 (Lucas, Robert, Savard, Lorenz, Bonetti, Belling).

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